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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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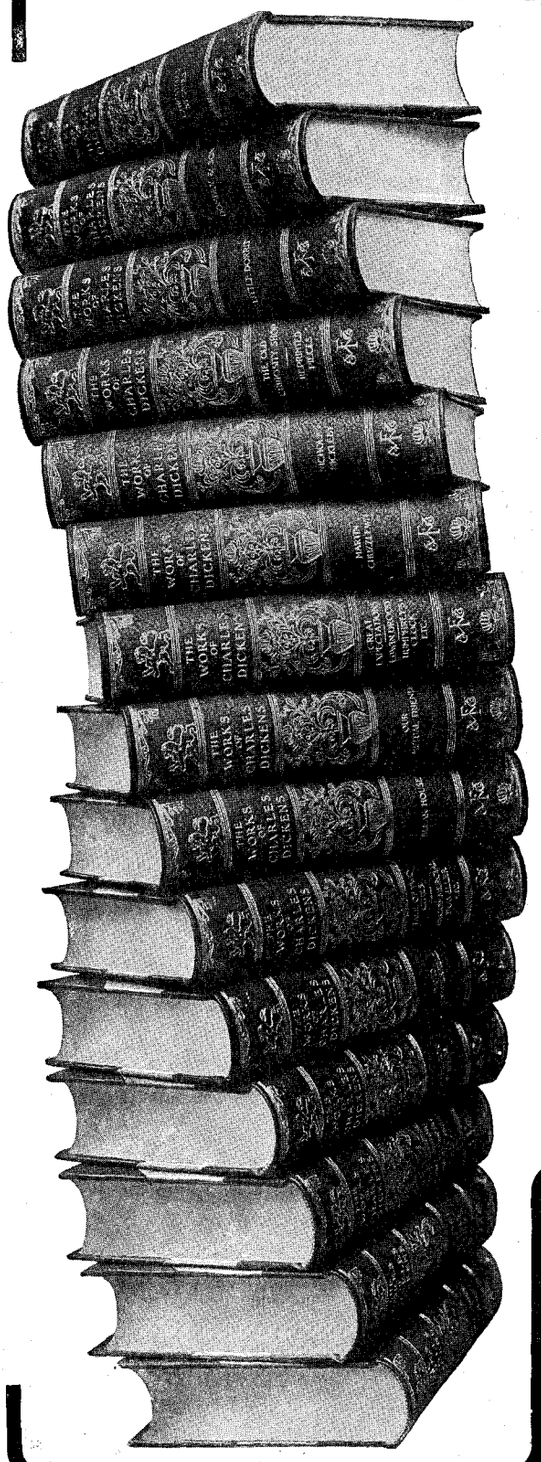

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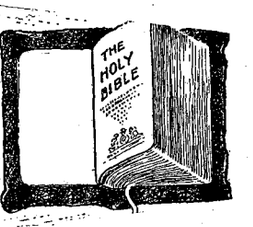

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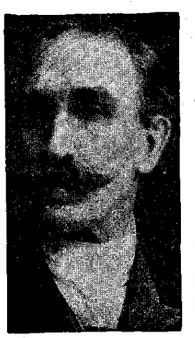

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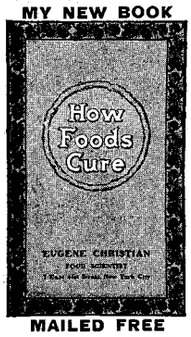

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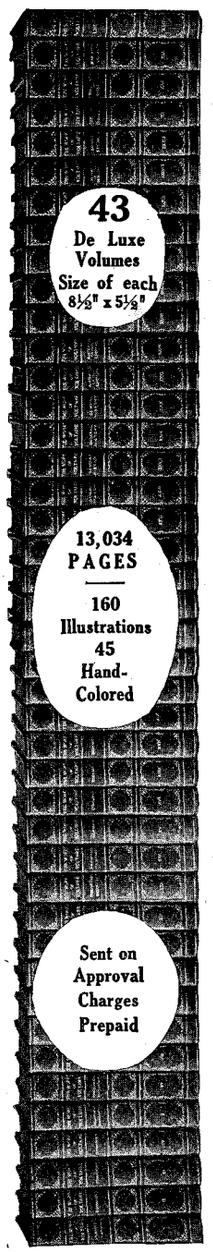

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VOL. XXXVIII., NO. 21 NEW YORK, MAY 22, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 996

TOPICS OF THE DAY

WILL MR. TAFT SIGN THE TARIFF BILL?

THE Republican revolt against the Aldrich Tariff Bill was considered in these pages last week. It includes a formidable number of Senators and some of the leading organs of the party. The New York *Tribune* and *Mail*, the Philadelphia *Press*, the Detroit *Free Press*, and the Hartford *Courant* are a few of the Republican papers that condemn the measure. The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.) calls it an "infamy," the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) calls it an "abomination," and the Savannah *News* (Dem.) declares that "the revision thus far is simply a farce," while other Democratic organs assure their readers that the Republicans are paving the way for a Democratic victory in 1910. In this predicament the press are turning their eyes to the President and are asking what he will do if Congress sends him such a bill as now seems to be in prospect.

We shall soon discover, remarks the Houston *Chronicle* (Dem.), whether Mr. Taft "is a plutocratic President or a President of the people," and "the first test will come with the iniquitous Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill." That he should sit quietly in the White House and let Congress proceed to frame such a bill is attributed by the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) to "timidity," and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says that if this bill is satisfactory to him, it can be so "only on one of two assumptions, that he is not really in earnest in desiring and demanding that revision downward to which he has pledged his party and himself, or that he is mentally impotent to understand what such revision requires." The New York *Sun* (Ind.) quotes his tariff utterance of December 16, 1908, and wonders if he still holds the same views. He said at that time:

"Unless we act in accordance with our promises, or if we only keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope, we shall be made accountable to the American people and suffer such consequences as failure to keep faith has always been visited with. It would be better to have no revision at all unless we are going honestly and fairly to revise the tariff on the basis promised by our party."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) treats the President's silence as due to indifference, and observes:

"Meanwhile the President, who a few months ago was loudly proclaiming the righteous intentions of himself and his party to give the people the kind of revision they wanted, is silently watching developments—or silently ignoring them—and letting affairs drift. It may be doubted whether he could break Aldrich's hold on the Senate, but at the very least he could put courage into the breasts of that fighting few who understand they are there for the purpose of serving the public.

"But not a word from the White House. So far as the public is able to judge, the President is not interested in the things going on at the Capitol. Even his stalwart supporters are given no words of encouragement and only his enemies are joyful. Appearances indicate the probability that the old story of revision will be repeated; that the Senate will make the bill to suit itself; that the House will surrender in conference and the country be imprest anew with the hollowness of campaign promises."

Assurances have been sent out by some of the Washington correspondents that the conference committee of the Senate and House will recast the bill into a form that will prove acceptable to the President and the country, but the New York *Journal of Commerce* hopes "that nobody in the Senate or out will be silenced or lulled into security by any such assurance." It adds:

"What comes out of the conference committee depends upon what goes into it, and nothing can go into it which is not in the Payne Bill and the Aldrich substitute. Out of that material the conference report must be made to the two Houses, and this must be accepted or rejected without change in either House. There can be no more revision downward, no wiser provision for treating import trade, than is contained in these two bills as they pass the respective Houses. The President's scruples should not be soothed or the people's fears allayed by assuming that the conference committee can regenerate a depraved and corrupt tariff act begotten in either House."

The President should speak out now, declares the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.)—

"He has his own reputation to guard, as well as his party to lead, and it will very soon be his duty to speak out and let the country know what he thinks of the Aldrich dishonesties. It is not necessary for the President to wait till a bill comes before him, to sign or veto. By letter, or by speech, he can make his position clear, and do much to make it sure that the Tariff Bill which finally reaches him will not have to be vetoed."

One of the reassuring Washington dispatches mentioned above appears in the New York *Tribune*, whose correspondent sends this pleasing news:

"The President will not veto the Tariff Bill. The bill will be made to conform to the President's views, at least sufficiently so to avoid Executive disapproval. It is the purpose of the Senate leaders, as soon as they get the bill into conference, to ascertain just what concessions will be required to avert a veto, and to make them in conference. This can not properly be termed a defeat for the leaders, for the reason that they have all along realized that some such concessions would be necessary. On the other hand, it is a victory for the President, because the leaders have become convinced that he will not sign a bill which he regards as a violation of the pledges made by the party and by him as its leader."

Some confirmation of this appears in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* which represents the President's silence as ominous rather than complaisant. We read:

"He is an honest revisionist who tells this tale. He had grown

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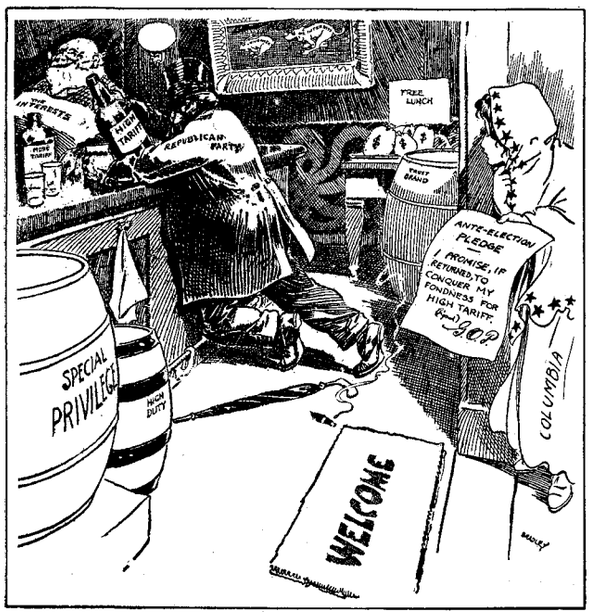
restive and impatient under Mr. Taft's silence. The knees of his faith became enfeebled, so he went down from the Capitol to the White House, and said:

"'Mr. President, practically every member of the House and Senate, organization men and insurgents alike, is saying these



ANOTHER BROKEN PLEDGE.

—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News.*

days that you will sign any sort of tariff bill that is sent to you, whether it is an honest revision downward or not.'

"'Senator Aldrich doesn't think so,' is the reply the revisionist says he received from Mr. Taft.

"The purveyor of information to the President came back to the Capitol and told some of his associates how his news was received: 'He didn't get angry. He didn't even look surprized. He just looked straight at me with his big, honest gray eyes, and said, "Senator Aldrich doesn't think so." We have interpreted his present silence wrongly.'

"It is this tale and others like it that have brought into being the new note of optimism which is just beginning to be heard in predictions as to what will be the final form of the tariff law now framing. Mr. Taft's formidable reticence concerning the course he would pursue if the Tariff Bill sent him for signature was a revision upward and not a revision downward has begun to have its intended effect. From various unexpected sources, from Senators who have been hand in glove with Mr. Aldrich, and largely in his confidence, are coming predictions that notable revisions downward will be made before the new tariff law leaves Congress. . . . .

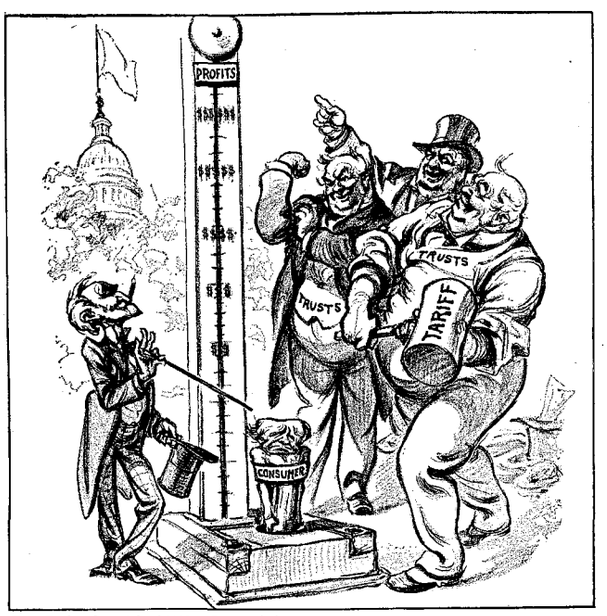
"The President will have his day in court when the Tariff Bill comes to the White House. He knows what sort of a bill he wants, and he will not find any embarrassment in characterizing a measure that is unsatisfactory. The country will not be left in doubt as to Mr. Taft's opinion of the Congressional enactment. If it approves itself to his conscience and his views he will sign it. If it does not—Mr. Taft has never said once what he will do. In this reserve lies one of the sources of his strength. His very reticence and his confidence that in the end he will get the sort of law he is known to favor are responsible for the change in the tone of the talk just now discernible about the Capitol. Mr. Taft's present silence and inaction he thinks are his rights until Congress, after due consideration, gives him legal occasion for speech and for action."

It must not be supposed from the foregoing that the Aldrich Bill has no supporters among the organs of public opinion. The Troy *Times* (Rep.) assures its readers that "when the act shall actually be hammered into shape and become a law, no American industry will have occasion for complaint and the consumer will get justice. Conviction to this effect," it adds, "is spreading in every direction and helps to explain the renewed activity in industrial circles, the larger traffic of the railroads, and the improvement in business generally." The New York *Commercial*, which shares with Senator Aldrich, perhaps unjustly to both, a reputation of sympathy with Standard Oil, declares that a downward revision of the tariff such as some critics are demanding would wreck the government finances and ruin the Republican party more surely than would the bill they criticize. It says of the Republicans:

"If they revise the present schedules 'downward' so far and so generally that internal taxes will have to be materially increased and an inheritance and an income-tax law go onto the Federal statute-books, the Republican party two years from now 'will hear from the people' just as surely—and with a much greater chance of losing control of Congress than if they had revised the Dingley schedules reasonably and fairly but not to the point of forcing other tax burdens onto the people. The people are not shouting for

ISN'T IT ABOUT TIME TO DO SOMETHING?

—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader.*



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TRY YOUR STRENGTH, GENTS,
The harder you hit it, the higher it goes.

—Keppler in *Puck.*

THE STRATEGIC POSITION OF THE CONSUMER.

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"DO IT SLOWER, MISTER."
—Williams in the Indianapolis *News*.

LOST BALL.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

WHERE IS THE LITTLE BALL?

'revision downward,' or for 'revision' at all for that matter, half so lustily as the politicians and certain newspapers are representing them to be shouting. The vast majority of them want to see the inequalities and the unfair exactions taken out of the tariff law, but they don't want the public revenues to be sacrificed recklessly. Furthermore, they want the thing done as quickly as possible, and then to forget tariff-tinkering for a while."

A ROD IN PICKLE FOR PORTO RICO

SOMETHING like a bombshell explosion, say Porto Rican dispatches, was produced in the island by President Taft's special message of last week advising Congress to curtail the powers of the Porto Rican Assembly on the ground that the islanders have proved themselves unfit for the measure of self-government they now enjoy. This message, altho generally approved by the American press, is declared by a prominent member of the Porto Rican House of Delegates to presage bloodshed; and this view is echoed by Alfred Henry Lewis, who asserts that "President Taft's message might have come from King George," and foresees "a Porto Rican Bunker Hill." Writing in the New York *American* he goes on to say of the message:

"Read it. It shows whither in some respects we're drifting. Nothing more un-American has been heard since 1776. Indeed, it might have come from King George and never a syllable be disturbed. We, like the Porto Ricans, had refused to pay the salaries of our oppressors. King George—like Mr. Taft—denounced us for our ingratitude. Subsequently he sent his soldiers, as Mr. Taft will subsequently send ours, and we had Bunker Hill."

The crisis which has called for President Taft's intervention arises from the fact that the House of Delegates, being unable to get the consent of the Upper House or Executive Council to certain legislation, adjourned without passing the appropriation bills, thus leaving the island Government without the means of paying its way after June 30. The House of Delegates consists of thirty-five members elected by the people, while the Executive Council consists of the Governor's Cabinet, appointed by the President of the United States, and is predominantly American. The House of Delegates having used its control over the "supply" bills to attempt a species of coercion, President Taft advises Congress to take that control out of its hands. The following passages from his message describe the situation concisely:

"In the last regular legislative Assembly the House of Delegates passed a bill dividing the island into several counties and providing county governments; a bill to establish manual-training schools, a bill for the establishment of an agricultural bank; a bill providing that vacancies in the offices of mayors and councilmen be filled by a vote of the municipal councils instead of by the Governor, and a bill putting in the control of the largest taxpayers in each municipal district the selection in great part of the assessors of property.

"The Executive Council declined to concur in these bills. It objected to the agricultural-bank bill on the ground that the revenues of the island were not sufficient to carry out the plan proposed, and to the manual-training-school bill because in plain violation of the Foraker Act. It objected to the change in the law concerning the appraisement of property on the ground that the law was intended to put too much power in respect of the appraisement of property for taxation in the hands of those having the most property to tax. The chief issue was a bill making all the judges in municipalities elective. Under previous legislation there are twenty-six municipal judges who are elected to office. By this bill it was proposed to increase the elective judges from twenty-six to sixty-six in number, and at the same time to abolish the justices of the peace. The change was objected to on the ground that the election of municipal judges had already interfered with the efficient and impartial administration of justice, had made the judges all of one political faith and a mere political instrument in the hands of the central committee of the Unionist or dominant party. The attitude of the Executive Council in refusing to pass these bills led the House of Delegates to refuse to pass the necessary appropriation bills. . . . . .

"The House of Delegates proposes itself to secure this legislation without respect to the opposition of the Executive Council, or else to pull down the whole Government. This spirit, which has been growing from year to year in Porto Rico, shows that too great power has been vested in the House of Delegates and that its members are not sufficiently alive to their oath-taken responsibility for the maintenance of the Government to justify Congress in further reposing in them absolute power to withhold appropriations necessary for the Government's life.

"For these reasons I recommend an amendment to the Foraker Act providing that whenever the Legislative Assembly shall adjourn without making the appropriations necessary to carry on the Government, sums equal to the appropriations made in the previous year for the respective purposes shall be available from the current revenues, and shall be drawn by the warrant of the Auditor

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on the Treasurer and countersigned by the Governor. Such a provision applies to the legislatures of the Philippines and Hawaii, and it has prevented in those two countries any misuse of the power of appropriation."

Pointing out that the Porto Ricans, even if they have a grievance, have also much to be grateful for, President Taft goes on to say:

"Porto Rico has been the favored daughter of the United States. The sovereignty of the island in 1899 passed to the United States with the full consent of the people of the island.

"Under the law all the customs and internal revenue taxes are turned into the treasury of Porto Rico for the maintenance of the island Government, while the United States pays out of its own Treasury the cost of the local army—that is, a full Porto Rico regiment—the revenue vessels, the lighthouse service, the coast surveys, the harbor improvements, the marine hospital support, the post-office deficit, the weather bureau, and the upkeep of the agricultural experiment stations. . . . . .

"Before American control 87 per cent. of the Porto Ricans were unable to read or write, and there was not in this island, containing a million people, a single building constructed for public instruction, while the enrolment of pupils in such schools as there were, 551 in number, was but 21,000. To-day in the island there are 160 such buildings and the enrolment of pupils in 2,400 schools has reached the number of 87,000. The year before American sovereignty there was expended $35,000 in gold for public education. Under the present Government there is expended for this purpose a total of $1,000,000 a year. . . . . .

"There is complete free trade between Porto Rico and the United States, and all custom duties collected in the United States on Porto Rican products subsequent to the date of Spanish evacuation, amounting to nearly $3,000,000, have been refunded to the island treasury. The loss to the revenues of the United States from the free admission of Porto Rican products is $15,000,000 annually. The wealth of the island is directly dependent upon the cultivation of the soil, to cane, tobacco, coffee, and fruit, for which we in America provide the market. . . . . .

"For the first time in the history of Porto Rico the island is living under laws enacted by its own legislature."

He does not deny, however, that the terms of the Foraker Act, under which the island is governed, might be improved:

"I do not doubt that the terms of the existing fundamental act might be improved, certainly in qualifying some of its provisions as to the respective jurisdictions of the Executive Council and the Legislative Assembly, and I suggest to Congress the wisdom of submitting to the appropriate committees this question of revision. But no action of this kind should be begun until after, by special amendment of the Foraker Act, the absolute power of appropriation is taken away from those who have shown themselves too irresponsible to enjoy it."

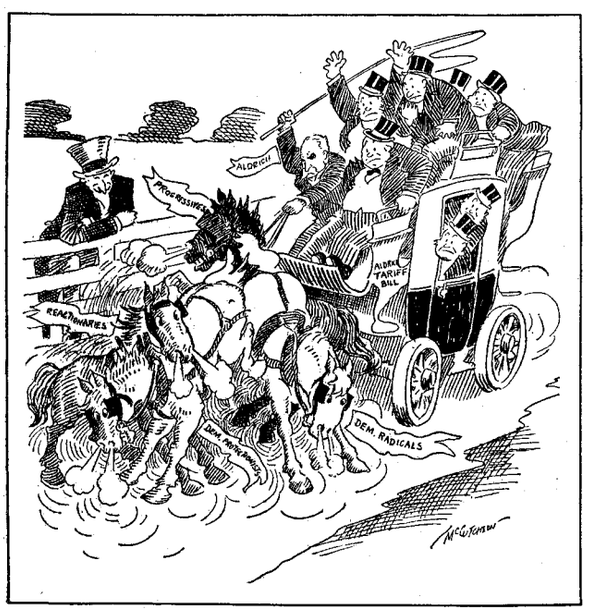
There could be no better instance of President Taft's peculiar qualifications for the office he holds than this message affords, remarks the Baltimore *American* (Rep.). Among other papers which agree that his handling of the problem meets the needs of the situation perfectly are the Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.), the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), the New York *American* (Ind.), the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), the Pittsburg *Gazette Times* (Rep.), and the New York *Commercial* (Com.).

While the view of the situation generally accepted here represents the House of Delegates as determined to rule or ruin, another version current in the island depicts the Executive Council as the oppressor, "a sort of tropical Tammany Hall." The latter view is set forth by Mr. Larrinaga, one of the three Porto Rican commissioners sent to Washington by the House of Delegates to present their side of the case to the President and Congress. Says Mr. Larrinaga, as quoted by Alfred Henry Lewis in the New York *American*:

"I am convinced that if the recommendations for a change in the Foraker Act, made by President Taft, are adopted by Congress, the Porto Rican Executive Council, which is controlled by American officials appointed by the President, will feel that a new era of force and violence, such as existed in 1900 and 1902, can again be initiated with safety.

"I feel that the President is honest in his convictions, but he has been misinformed by the representatives of the Executive Council. Congress is strong and we are weak. If Congress desires to strike a blow at us, it can do so, but the consequences will be fraught with disaster."

Mr. Cuchi, another member of the commission, asserts that "we have actually less self-government than we had in the Spanish days," and adds that "what we really want is to have the Upper House, or Council, an elective body." As far as making the amount of last year's appropriations automatically available for this year's expenses, Mr. Cuchi seems to be in agreement with President Taft, since he is quoted in the New York *Sun* as saying:



SENATOR ALDRICH IS BEGINNING TO HAVE TROUBLE WITH HIS TEAM.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

UNCLE SAM—"I can hold on, but I wish it was over."

—Williams in the Boston *Herald*.

TWO TARIFF HOLD-UPS.

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Photographs by Paul Thompson.

Of the ten persons who occupied this two-story frame building, all but two escaped without injury.

What the wind did to a two-story brick building near Hillsboro. Of the fourteen occupants none was injured.

IN THE TRACK OF THE STORM IN TENNESSEE.

"We want to have something to say about the spending of our own money, and we don't think an appeal to American administrative pride, an unjust appeal it is, should stand in the way of it. . . . We stand for American ideas in this matter. We think that as soon as the American people realize it they will adopt our view. What we want now is to have the Foraker Act so amended that we can carry on the Government for the next year under the old appropriations. Then next year we want the Act so amended that we can have more self-government."

The commissioners claim that the five native members of the Executive Council sided with the House of Delegates in the controversy, but were helpless against the six American votes. In their memorial to Congress the commissioners say:

"Either the great principles adopted by the Revolution in Philadelphia and Paris—1777 and 1789—upheld by the most illustrious thinkers and statesmen of Europe and America, and universally acknowledged, are false and untrue, or it is a fact that one million souls are living in Porto Rico in an unbearable state of tyranny under the folds of the American flag. . . . . .

"Porto Rico would be satisfied with an elective Council, either direct from the people or by primaries, according to your judgment and ideas, and to have the chiefs of the executive departments appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, reserving to the latter the power of granting franchises and concessions."

The New York *Sun* thinks that there must be some adjustment of legislative coordination between the Porto Rican Upper and Lower Houses if we do not want to "have an ugly situation on our hands." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) also feels that it would be "a serious mistake" to humiliate the Porto Ricans in the way now proposed.

The Porto Rican Review (San Juan) undertakes to enlighten Americans as to the real attitude of the Unionist party (of which the House of Delegates is composed) toward the United States. In its pages we are assured that "independence is an openly stated tenet of that party," whose love for the American people is crystallized in the phrase "hogs of the North." In confirmation of this assertion *The Review* translates the following passage which appeared four years ago in *La Independencia*, a paper edited in Mayaquez by Mr. Medina, a member of the Unionist party and of the Lower House:

"But it is high time that we should stand up for our outraged dignity. The tear of impotence befits only anemic women. Gather up in a supreme effort all the blood that circulates in your veins, and hurl it in a spittle of contempt upon the faces of the tyrants that humiliate us! Let the soil of this helpless Poland quiver under the tread of a thousand victorious heroes carrying ruin and desolation forward! Leave on every spot of ground a corpse and a hearth in mourning, and by the flaring light of the burning torch which devours the woods and fields, you will see the NORTHERN HOGS FLEE BEFORE YOU AND HIDE THE FILTHY COARSENESS OF THEIR LIVES IN SOME OBSCURE NOOK WHERE THE CARESSES OF THE SUN NEVER PENETRATE."

SETBACK FOR THE "UNWRITTEN LAW"

THOSE who have been afraid that our country was shifting from Anglo-Saxon to Latin methods in murder cases, and that private vengeance was replacing law, are reassured by the verdict in the Hains case at Flushing, Long Island, last week, where the jury brought in a verdict of first-degree manslaughter against a man who pleaded that he was simultaneously insane and "an avenger of God" when he killed the man he accused of breaking up his home. This verdict "tends to make life more secure by making homicide more hazardous," notes the Hartford *Times;* and the New York *Evening Post* thinks it "raises the hope that the reign of lawlessness has been definitely broken." It had "seemed utterly vain" to this paper "to hope that the spell which a mawkish sentiment has cast over the hearts and minds of American jurymen could be broken," but—

"Now that one jury has shown the way, others must follow. We may yet see an end of this whole farce of legalized murder. The defendant tainted with hereditary insanity, the expert with his hypothetical question and his far from hypothetical fee, eloquent counsel pleading for the 'unwritten law,' the yellow press judging and acquitting on its own account, may soon form a useful procession toward the limbo of forgotten things."

Those who argue that an injured man must avenge his own wrong in a case of this kind are asked by the Baltimore *News* if Hains has improved matters any by dragging his entire family through a wretched trial and scandal that will stain the name for generations. Such vengeance does not restore honor, but adds dishonor. The lesson of this verdict "is badly needed in American life," believes the Buffalo *Express*. Says the New York *Tribune*, in a vigorous editorial:

"Any other verdict than guilty in this case would have done incalculable harm. Not merely would it have prompted others in like circumstances to take the law into their own hands, as Hains very likely was prompted by the belief that Thaw's escape from a severe penalty was due to public condonation of killing in a certain sort of cases, but a failure to secure a conviction would certainly have demoralized the public and made convictions in cases where the unwritten law is pleaded increasingly difficult. Jurymen are encouraged by what other juries have done, either to uphold the law in its rigor or to let their sympathies, prejudices, and

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irregular sense of justice control their verdicts. They have their precedents very much as the learned judges have theirs. And this Hains jury has done a good deal at a time when it was very much needed to establish the right sort of precedent. It will deter men from settling their domestic difficulties with a pistol, and it will deter juries from listening sympathetically to counsel for the defense sniveling about the vengeance of God and the unwritten law."

This verdict "reinstates the jury system in community respect," declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*. Hains's brother had previously been acquitted of complicity in the murder, on the plea that the principal was insane, so that we have one brother declared guilty and the other innocent by two juries who took different views of the murderer's sanity. *The Eagle* says of this:

"The acquittal of T. J. Hains was a scandal, and a dangerous incentive to homicide. The conviction of his brother reduces that scandal on acquittal and incentive to slaughter. The second Hains not impossibly suffered by the recoil from the acquittal of his brother, but in that was no result at which to be surprized. The partial redress of one wrong often involves requital to the next person on trial for the same offense. When the next is a brother, righteousness and retribution are not lessened, to say the least.

"Not only has this balance been redressed, but two other wrongs have in part been avoided. One has been such a wrong as that involved in the acquittal of Thaw, tho happily under a fiction of law that keeps him in an asylum till cured, in circumstances that make his cure difficult, and the admission of it by doctors improbable. Another wrong avoided and branded by this verdict is the claim of right of husbands to be acquitted, fêted, and praised for the murder of those whom they accuse of having misled their wives. That charge can never be tested, when the accused man is assassinated by the one who alleges that he was wronged. Neither the man murdered nor the woman impugned can be justly regarded. There may have been no such injury at all. The charge may be only a pretext for murder, or the woman may have been the greater wrongdoer of the two. 'The offense easiest to bring and hardest to disprove' can receive no just consideration whatever, when alleged against the dead by their murderers."

RURAL UPLIFT IN THE SOUTHWEST—The recent convention in Guthrie, Okla., of the Southwest Interstate Commission on Country Life shows that one section of the country at least appreciates the importance of the movement begun by Mr. Roosevelt for the improvement of rural conditions. The convention was attended by delegates from Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Arizona, Kansas, and Texas, and the meetings were devoted to a discussion of ways and means of bettering country schools, country roads, and country life in general. These discussions, according to *The News*, of Dallas, Texas, were of a sort to prove the practicability of the whole movement. The same paper goes on to say:

"It has been objected by those in whom this movement inspires only emotions of levity that, altho much desirable work is to be done in this direction, it is impossible to accomplish any part of it in the ways proposed. To be sure, the farmer himself must become an active agent; in the final outcome it is he who must actually do the things needed to be done. But in enterprises of this kind the task is half performed when we are aroused to a full consciousness of the evil conditions. We are prone to bear with complacency that which at first was scarcely endurable. Chafing, long suffered, brings a callousness that makes us insensible of bad conditions—we come, so strong is the spell of tradition, to regard molehills as immovable mountains. That is a psychological fact which will interpret and explain the existence of evils of country life, so gross and harmful, that otherwise we should be unable to account for the spirit which tolerates them. When that state of mind supervenes we need the quickening touch of a spur.

"The agitation and the education which these country-life bodies have undertaken will be the spur, a potent force, to bring about an awakening among the farmers themselves. It will arouse them into a full sense of evil conditions, and with the coming of that sensibility will come also a desire to abate, to destroy them; and once that ambition shall be animated and made dynamic, we shall witness a transformation that will make men marvel."

MORE COAL TRUSTS

CLOSE on the heels of the Interstate Commerce Commission's report on the merging of various railway and soft coal companies in Ohio and West Virginia comes word of a $37,000,000 merger of soft-coal interests in Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania. The report of the Commission, as submitted to Congress last week, tells us that more than a score of coal and railway companies were merged into the innocuously named Sunday Creek Company, which was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. Among the companies thus uniting were the Hocking Valley and the Kanawha and Michigan railway companies. Says a Washington dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"The Commission gives much space in the report to the discussion of the legality of ownership of coal interests and guaranty of bonds by the railway companies. It seems that certain of these companies have expended large amounts in purchasing interests in coal companies and in furnishing advancements to them. The decisions of the court cited seemed to support the conclusion that the powers of these railroad companies to do these acts are extremely doubtful.

"The Commission considers the resultant conditions of the foregoing manipulations, and one of them seems to be the policy of the Hocking Valley and the Kanawha and Michigan railways to discourage all further development of coal-mines tributary to their lines by refusal to make track connections and by imposing burdens upon the operators when the connections were conceded.

"The evidence shows that in the period from 1902 to 1905 a large number of requests were made upon the Hocking Valley Railroad Company by coal companies for track connections, which were not considered favorably by the railway company, and in most of which the efforts of the coal companies failed.

"It seemed to the Commission that after the organizations and mergers above described, the railway companies by various devices sought to discourage the further development of coal-mines in the territory under discussion. The interest of the railroad officials in their coal companies and the guaranty by the railways of the bonds of the coal companies furnished an incentive to discourage further development of coal-mines, and so far as possible to retain to these coal companies a monopoly of the coal transported by these railroads."

The other merger, reported in a Baltimore dispatch to the New York *Commercial*, consists of the Consolidation Coal Company—which last March announced a stock dividend of 60 per cent.—the Fairmont Coal Company, the Somerset Coal Company, the Clarksburg Fuel Company, the Pittsburg & Fairmont Fuel Company, and their subsidiaries, including railroads and floating equipment. These companies have a combined capital of $37,650,000, and own bituminous coal-lands in four States.

The Commission's report, comments the Newark *News*, "makes it plain it is not alone the anthracite coal-carriers which are involved in the controversy to which the commodities-clause decision applied." The same paper continues:

"It is well to bear this in mind also, for anthracite coal-mining and carrying is not to be compared, either in extent or general importance, with the production and distribution of bituminous. The anthracite is the relatively expensive fuel, used mostly for domestic purposes, while deposits of soft coal are found in almost every direction and are used for industrial and other purposes. It is the fuel of the people in manufacturing lines, that which outranks in importance any and all other fuels.

"When this is borne in mind, it becomes of importance to note that various coal companies in Ohio and West Virginia have been combined and merged, according to this report, until they have become practically one company, which, it is explained, is controlled by a syndicate of railroad companies. . . . . .

"Of course, the commodities-clause decision, in due time, will find its way around to that neck of the woods, and, it is not unlikely, the so-called moral influence of the decision will have a wholesome deterrent influence on the operation of this or any other syndicate of railroads in seeking to dominate any particular coal-mining region. . . . . ."

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THE HAUNTED JUNGLE.
Another ruler deposed.
—Wisa in the Newark *News*.

PEACE POLICY IN THE JUNGLE.
DEPUTATION—"Hold on, Colonel, let's arbitrate!"
—Young in the Chicago *News*.

IN AFRICA.

"Here in the East we have naturally been discussing the commodities-clause decision from one little Eastern Pennsylvania viewpoint. As a matter of fact the outcome of that celebrated case spreads itself broadcast over the country."

What does the Department of Justice propose to do? asks the New York *World*, to which *The Commercial* replies that "this investigation was ordered while 'antirailroad' feeling was still rampant, but now nobody will expect Congress to pay any attention to the resultant report."

APATHY TOWARD ARMENIA

THE painful slowness with which aid has been sent to the suffering Armenians, and the apparent international apathy toward the renewal of Turkish massacres in Asia Minor, are drawing forth indignant comments from the American press. One editor warns his readers that "murder in Armenia is only out of breath," and a second makes a plea for "one single, sincere, concerted demonstration on the part of the alleged Christian countries to forever guarantee the lives of the vanishing Christians."

It is conservatively reckoned now that 25,000 Armenians have been murdered in the region about Alexandretta Bay in Asia Minor, and as many more are said to be homeless and in grave danger of starvation. In the province of Adana, the newspapers tell of what closely approaches a complete extermination of male Armenians, while many small villages were actually wiped out. "The massacres are doubly distressful because there has seemed to be so little that we can do," says *Harper's Weekly*, and this seems to be the complaint from every quarter. The European nations are reported to be too much occupied watching each other's territorial ambitions in Turkey to be unduly disturbed, at this time, over the massacres. The United States, after some delay, and finally aroused by the murder of two of her missionaries, has dispatched armored cruisers to Turkish waters to protect American life and interests, and the Young Turks themselves have appointed a military commission to restore order in Asia Minor and to investigate and punish those responsible for the atrocities. The Governor of Adana has been dismissed and is to be tried for complicity in the massacres. The Armenians themselves have formulated a series of requests and submitted them to the Government at Constantinople. They call for the punishment of the Moslem fanatics and, as far as possible, for restitution of property taken and of rights destroyed. They ask a return of the women and children who were abducted, and a renewed and strengthened permission to worship according to their own methods.

The Atlanta *Constitution* brands the international apathy as an "indictment of twentieth-century civilization." We read further:

"Because the European nations fear the political effect of intervention, because they are jealous of the threatened ascendency in Turkey of one or the other, they connive at murder and blink at rapine; the traditional 'hands-off' policy of America places this nation in the same disreputable category."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* makes an impassioned plea for international action and says:

"An international convention whereby the powers themselves will openly acknowledge their responsibility and undertake to police the danger points on their own account, is sorely needed. Imaginary boundary lines should not prevent the rescue of human beings from torture and intolerable outrage. A plainly worded notice to semi-civilized governments that the civilized nations, of their own initiative, will take steps to suppress these outbreaks and to punish their inciters, backed by ships and troops specifically detailed for that service at convenient points, would go very far, we apprehend, to put a stop to these atrocities, whether they are inspired by religious frenzy or by political intrigue."

The Chicago *Tribune*, however, warns its readers that Turkey is now at a crisis in which the intervention of foreign influences would be of very doubtful wisdom. It continues thus:

"With the abolition of the Hamidian rule there is hope for Turkey's progress toward freedom and good government, and upon the establishment of the new forces and the new ideas very largely depends the end of such barbarities as have taken place within the last few weeks. The Young Turks stand for amity and cooperation among the races, and if their power is confirmed there is good reason to believe that the Armenian atrocities will end.

"On the other hand, if while they are as yet in the critical stage of their reform they are embarrassed by foreign demands for immediate and drastic action against the Moslems it might very well foment a fanatical reaction against them. The result of this would be the restoration of Hamidian tyranny, more slaughter, and a series of complications involving endless considerations of international politics."

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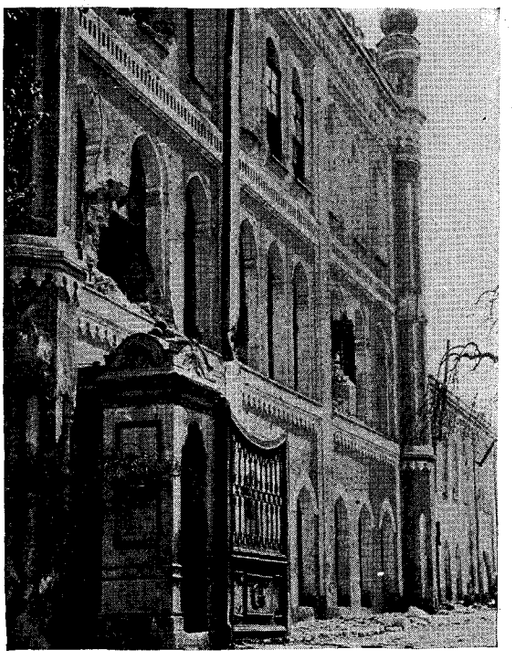
THE NEW SULTAN IN THE STREETS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.



EFFECT OF BOMBARDMENT ON PALACE BARRACKS.

Photographs by Brown Brothers.

YOUNG TURK FORCES ENTERING CONSTANTINOPLE.

ARMORED MOTOR IN WHICH ABDUL WAS DEPORTED.

TURKEY'S SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BALLOT.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

NINETY-CENT gas in Washington will be a boon to *The Congressional Record.*—*Boston Transcript.*

MEHMED V. raises the sword of Osman, but the sword of Damocles still hangs high.—*New York World.*

IF prohibition does not prohibit, what in the world are the brewers and liquor-dealers howling about?—*American Issue.*

A TURKISH commission is going to sit on the Asia-Minor massacres. They deserve to be jumped on.—*Chicago News.*

FORTUNATELY the Navy-Department order removing figureheads applies only to ships, not to officers.—*New York Evening Post.*

"IT is the will of Allah!" exclaims the ex-Sultan. We believe it—but it took a long time to get it probated.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE natives call Mr. Roosevelt "Bwano Tumbo"—Portly Master. What on earth would they call Mr. Taft?—*New York American.*

RUSSIA is to reduce the number of her public holidays from 91 to 63. In neither list does Independence Day as yet appear.—*New York Evening Post.*

TURKEY has a lot of difficulty in groping its way out of the dark ages.—*Chicago News.*

WHY can't Abdul Hamid get a job as president of a young ladies' seminary?—*Columbia (S. C.) State.*

IT might be easier to attract the attention of Venus than Mars by use of mirrors.—*New Haven Palladium.*

IF ambitious young men want to rise in the world, let them follow the prices of foodstuffs.—*Florida Times-Union.*

SINCE Mars is an older planet than the earth, wouldn't it be more polite to let it open the conversation?—*New Haven Palladium.*

AFTER all his sweet associations with the G. O. P. emblem would Mr. Roosevelt have the heart to shoot an elephant?—*Chicago News.*

"REFINED sugar has advanced 10 cents on the hundred pounds," the Cleveland *Leader* remarks. That is, while it is the sugar trust that was fined it is the people who pay the bill. This probably explains why they call the sugar refined; it represents the refinement of modern corporation methods.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

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THE OLD SULTAN AND THE NEW

AS Louis XVI. passed from the Tuileries to the Temple so we see Abdul Hamid taken from Yildiz Kiosk, "The Palace of the Star," to Salonica, a city, says the *Stamboul* (Constantinople), "which has the double honor of being the cradle of Turkish liberty and the burial-place of tyranny." The European press condemn the idea that the old Sultan should share the sequel of the French king's imprisonment. "The *fetva*, or sentence of deposition, in which Abdul was charged with being a murderer, perjurer, and rouser of revolt, was bitterer than the scaffold," declares the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), "and if the new rulers of Turkey were to put him to death it would prove a suicidal act, a retrogression to Hamid's own system of government." There is not a single word of pity or sympathy for the deposed ruler in any but the German papers. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* indeed speaks of his reign as "a long battle against the political and commercial advancement of his people." Not so runs the guarded sentence of the *Koelnische Zeitung*, reputed to be the official mouthpiece of a "government which had always espoused the cause of the Turkish ruler, and whose officers led the revolt against the Young Turks which Abdul instigated." Thus we read:

"Sultan Abdul Hamid is painted by his enemies in the darkest colors, as a sensual, bloody tyrant and perjurer. Many have set him down as an idiot. The calm observer, however, unswayed by party passion, forms a different opinion. He can say nothing more than we do, namely, that the Sultan was an Oriental Mohammedan ruler. The tragic character of his life may be summed up in the statement that he was the victim of that cowardly suspiciousness which always and entirely kept possession of him."

Much more plainly exprest is the eulogy in which the *Berliner Boersen Courier* dwells upon the generosity toward the Young Turks, the statesmanship, the intelligence of this "best of sultans." To quote from this daily:

"If it be asked upon whom the Young Turks relied for the support and training of their army corps of 30,000 men, and their

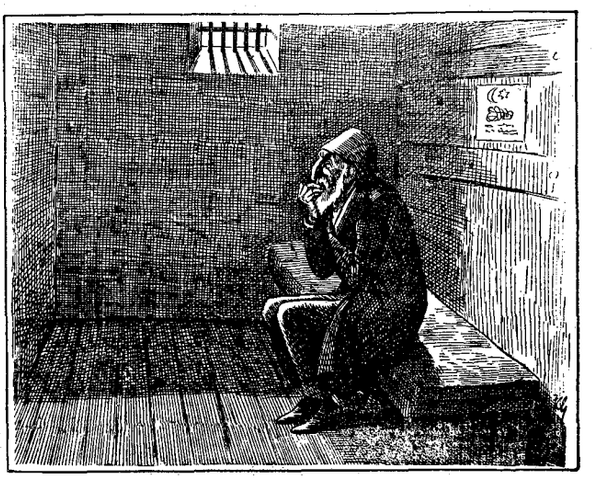
OUTSIDE THE SUBLIME PORTE.

ABDUL HAMID—"I am indeed the 'sick man' now."

—*Amsterdammer.*

equipment for battle, the irony of history is found in the answer—upon the Sultan. Even English diplomatic circles are united in the opinion that in Abdul Hamid modern Turkey possest her best of sultans. He was the prince who gave to his country an army, a system of schools, and instituted the administration of justice in accordance with modern ideas. Under him finances flourished, and corruption in the bureaucracy was checked. Abdul Hamid's services in the advancement of industry, agriculture, and railway-building are acknowledged by all parties in the Turkish Parliament."

The writer proceeds to blow the trumpet even louder and says



THE PRISONER.

After George Cruikshank in "Oliver Twist."

"As it came on very dark he began to think of all the men he had known who had died."—"Oliver Twist," Chap. LII.

—*Westminster Gazette.*

that the monarch whose praises he is sounding will be looked upon in history as an Oriental William I. of Prussia.

Some publicists are of opinion that the last card has not been played by the Sultan so recently torn away, as the London *Spectator* says, "lamenting and begging for his life, from the palace in which for so many years he had dwelt like some great gray, evil spider, weaving his webs of force, corruption, and cruelty."

There are Old Turks as well as Young Turks, declares this judicious organ. The latter must move cautiously or there will be a third revolution as there was in France, and we are told:

"It is, indeed, not too much to say that the vast majority of the Mohammedan population of Asiatic Turkey are Old Turks in sentiment and feeling. If these sentiments and feelings are tactfully handled by the Young Turks, all may go smoothly. If, on the other hand, the Young Turks, excited by the tremendous success which they have achieved, are unwise enough to force the pace, and to introduce Western ideas and liberal ideas too rapidly, there is a great probability, nay, we had almost said certainty, that the reactionary forces will make an appeal to force. They will, in effect, declare that the Young Turks and the new Sultan are violating the cause and faith of the Moslem, and that it is the duty of all good Mohammedans to refuse them obedience. In a word, it is possible to imagine circumstances in which something almost in the nature of a holy war might be proclaimed against the new régime should it go too far and too fast."

Another important factor in calculating the immediate arrival of a strong, stable, and moderate administration in Turkey is the character of the man who has so recently been called to gird on the sword of Osman and kiss the garments of the prophet, Reshed Effendi, Mohamed V. He has been shut up for thirty years, and has devoted himself to floriculture and the raising of fruit. His long leisure has been lightened by painting, by the study of Persian, and the writing of verses after the model of Hafiz. The London *Times* thinks it doubtful "whether in the confinement in which he has passed his life he has been able to acquire the attainments most useful in the ruler of an empire."

He may prove a *roi fainéant*, fears *The Saturday Review* (London), which adds:

"Thirty years' almost solitary confinement do not prepare a man to play the complicated rôle of a constitutional monarch in a

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country where the species has been hitherto unknown, and is foreign alike to the institutions and the character of the people. Only a very strong man could inaugurate such a system. The difficulties in the way are less easy to surmount than they were in France in the time of the First Empire. As Napoleon pointed out, such a change could only be brought about by twenty more years of strong administration, with an assembly learning its work under him."

August Bebel in his *Vorwaerts* is more brutally outspoken, and observes:

"Abdul Hamid's successor is a puppet-king, and as far as his personality is known he seems to be eminently fitted for such a rôle. . . . Nothing is more characteristic of the revolutionary dictatorship which has now been established at Constantinople than the declaration made public that not the Sultan but the National Assembly has entrusted its president with the task of forming a cabinet."

But "long solitude ripens the minds it has not atrophied," remarks the Paris *Temps*. Mohamed V. has had time "to meditate upon the cruelties of despotism and the mean-spiritedness of mankind." He has learned "to respect generous ideas" and is "a great admirer of English and French institutions." He is likely therefore to open up a bright future for Turkey.

Speaking for himself to a representative of the *Berliner Lokal Anzeiger*, the new Sultan observed:

"I like journalists, I like the press, for it is their work to diffuse throughout the world science and light and to lead men to happiness. Please say that I shall always remain a faithful servant of the Constitution. . . . I have learned a great deal from you Europeans, and I assure you that your teachings and your scientific learning will find in this country a fruitful soil in which to take root."

He concluded by assurances of good faith and affection toward "the Powers"—especially "our old friend and benefactor, the German Government."

The *Stamboul*, quoted above, gives this portrait of the Sultan of sixty-five:

"He is of middle height; clear blue eyes sparkle under a forehead of light olive tint, the heritage of his race. His hair, originally blond, has whitened. He wears a mustache, but hitherto no beard, which the Sultan alone of the imperial family may wear. His bearing is upright and easy and he appears young for his age."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICA THE HOTBED OF CHINESE REVOLUTIONISM—The Young Turks matured their plots of revolt in Paris, the Hindu reformers conspired against British rule in London itself, because they were not safe in their own country, so likewise those Chinese leaders who are conspiring against the tyranny of the present *régime* at Peking fight shy of their own Flowery Land and go abroad. Most of them, according to the *Nichi Nichi* (Tokyo), make their headquarters in San Francisco and Vancouver, B. C. The figures given by this Japanese organ include not only men of Chinese nationality, but the many foreigners engaged in the propaganda of Chinese rebellion. While everything seems to be quiet in China, the Government, we are told, is really sitting on a volcano which may at any moment burst out into a terrible explosion, as will probably be the case when the people have become thoroughly indoctrinated with the revolutionary literature and revolutionary addresses which are all the while being circulated among them from beyond the seas. The wide distribution of the revolutionists may be judged from the following estimate of their local activity:

WORKING ABROAD FOR CHINESE REVOLUTION.

San Francisco	10,000	Annam	500
Vancouver, B. C.	10,000	Singapore	200
Tokyo and Yokohama	1,500	The Philippines	150
Siam	1,000	Paris	100
The Transvaal	1,000	Java	100
Kobé	500	London	50

THE KING OF THE PARIS MOB

THE man as well as the hour, according to the French press, has arrived for the expected revolution in France. The alarming way in which the leading organs of opinion in Paris speak of this new movement puts a very serious face on the matter. "The revolution is near," we are told. A new Robespierre is firing the minds of the mob. The electrical engineer Pataud controls thousands, even hundreds of thousands of discontented men, who welcome with shouts his exhortation to use violence, to destroy property, to arm themselves and resist to the death the forces sent to repress them. Danton's name has somewhat flippantly been given by the French Government to one of their war cruisers, and Danton was a great revolutionary. The name of Pataud, according to the *Soleil* (Paris), is likely to be just as famous in the rôle of revolution. "Pataud may to-morrow be master of Paris," observes this paper in an article entitled "King Pataud." To quote further:

"Henceforth he is destined to be the most popular man in the revolutionary army. . . . Those who are in earnest and have resolved not to lay down their arms until the bourgeoisie capitulate to the proletariat are looking for leaders more daring and more independent than the mere doctrinaires of socialism. It is thus that popular favor is all on the side of Citizen Pataud. He is the man who is greeted with acclamation at the meetings. If he does not compromise his good fortune by some inopportune blunder, he is likely to play an important part in the coming revolution. . . . He is already celebrated, and his celebrity, if not of the loftiest sort, is nevertheless indisputable. His sovereign ascendency has eclipsed all the lesser lights of the boulevard, and he is become a personage in Paris and a hero of the concert-halls. Yet he is not to be despised, for men who draw and lead the mob must have this rather vulgar popularity. A popular firebrand must necessarily be something of a charlatan. Citizen Pataud seems to have found this out. He takes care to be well advertised and knows how to pose in such a way as to attract attention and appeal to the imagination of the mob. But we must not believe that Pataud is merely a clever bluffer; he has much more serious qualifications. He is a powerful speaker, and is wonderfully successful in employing such language as will seduce his audience, carry them away, and convince them."

The writer goes on to discuss the question whether the revolution which he seriously predicts will place Pataud at the head of the Republic, but he refrains from prognosticating, and closes his article with the remark that Pataud should not reckon too much upon the support of those whom he may have led to victory. The history of past revolutions teaches us that the mob is fickle and ungrateful and "Pataud would be wise if he recollected that the Tarpeian Rock is close to the Capitol."

While Pataud is a mere workingman and no theorist like Karl Marx, he leads all the labor syndicates and unions of the country. He has openly proclaimed to the representatives of the Parisian press what his views and his plans are. He complains, according to the *Humanité* (Paris), that Mr. Clemenceau is trying by force to check the organization of labor among government employees; that this is neither more nor less than "a complot" "such as never before has been entered upon by the Government since the establishment of the Republic."

When questioned by a representative of the *Humanité* about the measures he proposed to take in resisting the Government, he remarked:

"It is by the destruction of property, by direct action, and by measures of violence that the people have hitherto obtained the best results. Are we now going to forswear such means? A thousand times, No!

"At the present moment the spies are tracking us even to the work-rooms. This can not last long. Let us arouse ourselves!

"All of our comrades must be armed, that we may resist by force, if need be, the brutes who are being armed against us. We will go into the streets prepared to retaliate every attack and to defend

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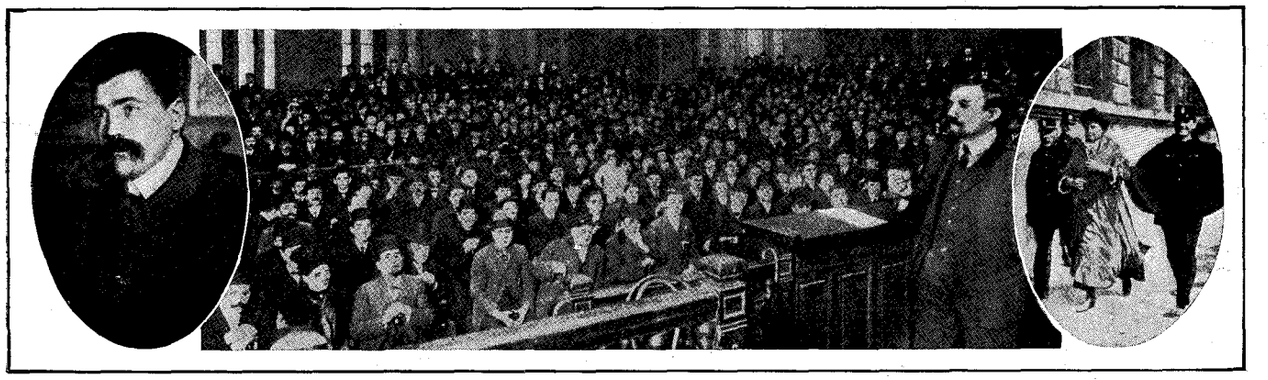


PATAUD. A LABOR SPEAKER ADDRESSING WORKERS AT THE BOURSE DU TRAVAIL. ARRESTING A DISTURBER.

ourselves without mercy. From this moment, friends, do not make your demonstrations without being armed. You have your lives to defend."

The London *Times* speaks as follows of King Pataud's Labor Confederation:

"Its motto is *Bien-être et Liberté* [Prosperity and Freedom]—for the wage-earning class, of course. This motto places it at once in the forefront of modern civilization. The universal ideal and the measure of progress is comfort; the Confédération Générale, by boldly announcing it, gets in front of all the parties and policies which pursue the same ideal but lack the courage to say so. The method it adopts is 'direct action,' as opposed to the indirect action of parliamentary tactics; and here again it has the advantage in the eyes of its clients. Direct action means, in the first place, strikes with boycotting, *sabotage*, and other accessory measures directed against employers, including the state, and intended to damage and frighten them and wring concessions out of them. These are to lead up to the general strike, which is the catastrophe required to bring about the great revolution. The plan appeals by its simplicity and actuality; it is being carried out all the time with visible results, whereas voting at elections produces no results and leads to nothing."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SOCIALIST DUCKLINGS IN THE REPUBLICAN HEN'S NEST.

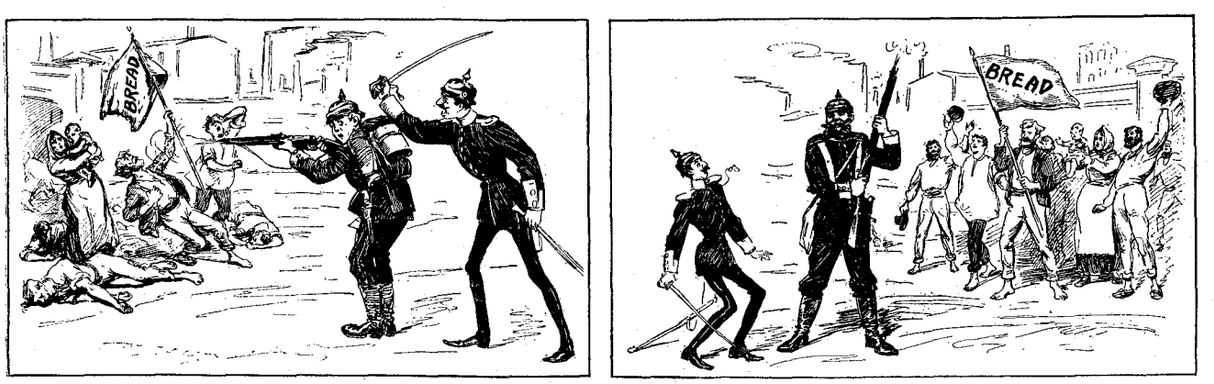
FRANCE—"To think that they would have left me like this!"

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

JAPAN TO DISSOLVE THE ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND

THE Anglo-Japanese alliance was made for only ten years from 1905 and was to be dissolvable on a year's notice. Now, according to the Vienna and Berlin papers, Japan is seriously inclined to put an end to the compact. While no public announcement of this diplomatic move has been as yet made, says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, it is natural to expect that it is seriously contemplated. This has not been denied at Tokyo, and there are certainly many reasons to think that Japan has ample grounds for dissolving partnership. It was quite a one-sided affair, says this German journal. Japan gave everything and England took everything, for England was enabled by it to leave the protection of her Pacific possessions to her Asiatic ally. The writer thus continues:

"Japan's wish to dissolve the treaty is said to have been caused in the first place by England's growing inconsiderateness in her commercial competition with Japan, and in the second place by Japan's jealousy as she has seen England draw closer and closer to Russia and the United States. There is considerable plausibility in such allegations. It is quite



WHAT THE GOVERNMENT EXPECTS. AND WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

THE SOCIALIST STRIKES IN FRANCE.

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

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conceivable that Japan would consider it irreconcilable with her own vital interests that her only ally should appear to have formed close relations with both of her avowed rivals, Russia and America. If Japan's hope of defending herself against Russia and the United States, through the help she received from England, proves illusory, the treaty between England and Japan would be practically worthless and less a help than a hindrance in protecting Japanese interests.

"Besides all this it is conceivable that Japan wishes to have a free hand for an eventuality which may any day happen, that is, an Indian uprising and the appearance of a Pan-Asiatic movement. In this case Japan would find herself seriously hampered by an English alliance in fulfilling what she holds to be her Asiatic 'mission.'"

Still further reasons are stated by the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which professes to have derived information from a high source in Vienna that Japan has already confidentially informed the Powers of her intention. In this important liberal organ we are told:

"Japan has long thought her rights were injured by England's attitude at the Portsmouth Conference. . . . The Japanese Government at the present moment believes that the policy of England threatens to destroy the balance of power in the Pacific. Japan has in fact come to see that King Edward's policy of *ententes*, which began with the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, is bound to end in a treaty with the United States. This treaty, ostensibly aimed at Germany, would cause great alarm in Japan, which looks upon the United States as her most powerful antagonist in the Pacific. By her treaty with England Japan guaranteed to that nation her colonial possessions in Asia. If the treaty should cease, England would have to gather a new fleet in the Far East, for since her treaty with Japan she has withdrawn her ships from that region. But such a thing she could not do without lowering the strength of her naval forces in the North Sea, and this is the point which makes the possible rupture of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of so much importance to the whole of Europe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SAD CONDITION OF CANADA

WE have quoted from time to time articles in the European papers describing the frightful condition of the United States as a place emigrants should avoid. Now it is Canada's turn. The French seem to fear that their dwindling population is likely to be still further depleted by departures for Canada, so we find an article in the *Grande Revue* (Paris) by Mr. J.-E. Vignes, whose pen pricks the Canadian bubble and reveals the real Canada as a wretched sink of misery. Everything is wrong. Previous writers who have cracked up the Dominion as an ideal spot were laboring under some strange hallucination. Those who go to Canada to live show themselves to be hypnotized by "the Canadian legend." This legend is created or fostered by superficial writers and travelers and is promoted from obvious reasons by the Canadian Government, declares this writer, who accordingly sets out to show the readers what "the veritable Canada is." It is natural, he admits, that Canada should be advertised in Europe by those who feel the need of European labor and European capital. It is advertised by these immigration or trade agents as a land flowing with milk and honey. Its riches are dwelt upon. Particularly are French people attracted by the statement that Canadians love the French and everything that is French. The French Canadians love only their compatriots in Canada, and when asked if they would wish to be under the French Government, vigorously express their dislike for any such connection. The flaming statements made with regard to the advantages of Canadian immigration are declared by this writer to be "absolutely astounding to the Frenchman who has lived in Canada, in the Province of Quebec, who knows Canadian life there, in all its various classes, and is familiar with the business, politics, the farm life, and the religious life of Catholic and Protestant."

The "Canadian legend" is enlarged upon by Mr. Vignes. In this Canadian fairyland of fancy "life is easy"; "rents are low"; "food plentiful and wholesome is always within reach even of the poor"; "the climate is not severe"; "the snow that falls makes the houses warmer"; "there are no epidemics in Canada, so pure is its air"; "the people of Canada do not know hardship or destitution"; "no ragged beggar is seen on the streets."

All this is merely "the legend of Canada," he assures his compatriots. The account of Canada's wealth in mines, fisheries, forests, and agricultural products is declared to be just as fictitious. To quote further:

"Capital is absolutely unknown in Canada. The people are new and crude, and have done nothing so far in building up the country. Most of their territory is uninhabited. More than half of it is even unexplored and under no government administration. Its mines, its forests, its coal-beds, are in a great measure unexploited. Its roads and methods of transport and communication are primitive and utterly inadequate. Its commerce and industry are merely in their infancy. Without capital a people can neither prosper nor achieve greatness. . . . If the Canadian legend merely resulted in the loss of the money of some credulous French investors we might be able to find some consolation over an ordinary mercantile occurrence, but if the Canadian legend induces whole French families to emigrate to Canada, where in a strange land they would meet with nothing but disappointment, and probably be plunged into dire poverty, then it is time to raise an indignant protest against such misrepresentation. With an ex-deputy of France who lately came to Canada to investigate on the spot the subject of colonization, we should not hesitate to exclaim: 'It would be criminal to induce a single French colonist to settle in such a place as this!'"

The Catholic clergy come in for their share of vitriol. They exercise "an almost supreme power" over Canadian Catholics and tax them with the sanction of government authority. They dominate the schools and the higher education, which is under the control of the ecclesiastical authorities, and is of "a low standard." The young man who leaves college is still under ecclesiastical dictation. "This follows him step by step throughout his life, and aims at controlling those three great emancipators of the human intelligence, the Book, the Newspaper, the Theater." The peasant of irreligious France is further warned that in Canada the clergy "control the elections." It is considered "a deadly sin" to vote for any candidate excepting the bishop's nominee. On all these grounds Mr. Vignes concludes that:

"Emigration to Canada by no means results in the good fortune held out to Frenchmen. It is with grief, but without surprize, that we learn of unhappy immigrants, who so far from finding ease and plenty, good employment and happiness in Canada, meet with hardship, poverty, aggravated by a frightful climate, want of work, and consequent destitution."

The result is that, when they can, the French immigrants return to France, and we are told:

"Canada shows itself destitute of anything like loyalty in permitting its agents to make such illusory promises to unhappy emigrants, for the Government is quite aware of the risks and dangers to which the strangers must be exposed on landing. Many of these wretches, on discovering how they have been hoodwinked by the Canadian legend, have gone back to their mother country. Last December 15,000 immigrants sailed from Montreal alone for Europe."

The writer closes his essay with a strong asseveration that he has sought to tell the truth in order to keep the intending emigrant from "the cruel disappointments of this so-called Eden"; to save the merchant from investing in a trade community where "fraud is held in high honor"; to defend capitalists from "the unbridled speculation" and "the American bluff" which would induce them to put out their money in a country "which can not support its inhabitants, more than a million of whom have emigrated to the United States!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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CAUTIONS FOR AUTOMOBILISTS

THAT the automobile has, on the whole, added to both the happiness and the health of the community, is the conclusion of Dr. A. J. Read, who writes on the subject in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., May). The exhilaration of a swift spin in the open air, with the mental stimulus of a quick change of scene; the possibility of riding in foul weather under complete protection; the cooling effect of a brisk ride in hot weather—all these make distinctly for greater vigor and better constitutions, as is well known. There is, however, another side of the picture. Dr. Read's concluding pages are devoted to the dangers of the automobile, and are of more practical value to the motorist. We read:

"Speeding is one of the most common and deplorable of these dangers. . . . The driver of the machine, if he has been a business man working at a nerve strain in his office, not only fails to get real relaxation when traveling at a high rate of speed, but almost unconsciously finds himself keeping up the nervous strain in his effort to guide his fleet pacer over the rough places in the road and around other vehicles. He thus deprives himself of pleasure and recreation, and at the same time runs some risk of life and limb by his headlong speed.

"On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that a safe speed for an automobile would be much greater than for a horse and carriage. . . . The appliances for controlling the speed of the machine, and the facility with which the quick-acting brakes can be applied make this possible, so that one can not measure the ability and safety of the automobile by the same standard that he has been accustomed to use in estimating the risk taken with the horse and carriage. . . . . .

"Another danger of speeding is the tendency to arch the body forward while scanning the road in front of the vehicle. This flattens the chest, rounds the shoulders, and compresses the stomach and abdominal viscera, interfering with the normal activities of these organs, and with the proper poise and development of the body.

"The passengers, as well as the driver, should pay especial attention to the muscular support of the abdominal viscera just as they should in railway-cars, or in a carriage, or any other conveyance, since the jolting of the vehicle over ruts and obstructions in the road tends to produce prolapse of the stomach, kidneys, intestines, and liver if the spinal and abdominal muscles are not kept at a proper balance of contraction. Neglect of this simple precaution may also lead to dislocation of the kidneys by a severe jolt which occurs while the muscles and ligaments supporting these organs are unduly relaxed.

"Exposure of the body to cold drafts and dampness must be especially avoided in automobiling on account of the high rate of speed. A robe which is impervious to a strong current of air, such as a chamois-lined or a light rubber-covered robe, is most suitable. A glass or celluloid front for the machine, to break off the strong head wind, also adds comfort and safety to the driver and occupants. . . . . .

"One of the most common dangers in automobiling is the exposure of the ear to the cold wind when riding rapidly. This very often develops a middle-ear disease, and may lead to deafness. In the spring and summer one also needs to use protection for the eyes when riding along country roads, as the force with which gnats and small insects will be hurled against the cornea is very apt to cause injury to the delicate tissues of the eye, possibly leaving an opacity over the pupil. For this reason automobile goggles or large glasses are a good precaution."

The desirability of some knowledge of "first aid to the injured" for motorists is dwelt upon by Dr. Read. One very common accident is the infliction of burns in working about cylinders. If the burn is not deep enough to destroy the skin he recommends that a little oil be put over the injured tissue, and then a handkerchief wet in cold water and wrapt over the part, leaving it exposed to a current of air, while driving the rest of the journey. In the majority of slight burns, a few hours of such treatment will practically relieve the inflammation, and no inconvenience further than a slight discoloration of tissue will result. He goes on to say:

"While a cold application over a burn of any degree is an excellent measure to combat the pain and inflammation, yet it must be remembered that burns which destroy the epidermis and expose the underlying tissue are apt to become easily infected, so that there should always be contained in the kit of the automobilist a tube of carbolized vaselin or some ointment, as a protective application for burns or abrasions, which are among the most common injuries that occur to automobilists.

"In cranking the engine it occasionally happens that the cylinder will back-fire, and if one is not careful the arm may be severely wrenched or even fractured.

"To prevent an accident of this kind one should always be careful to note that the throttle and spark are properly adjusted before attempting to crank the machine. One should also seize the crank in such a way as to avoid an accident, even tho it should suddenly be thrown backward by the action of the cylinders.

"Finally, in case of sprain or fracture one should take care not to make the injury worse by improper handling of the injured part in the very beginning. A fractured limb should be handled with the utmost care to prevent displacing the fragments of bone until it can be set by a physician. Cloths wrung out of cold water are an excellent means of keeping down inflammation in injuries of this kind while on the way to the physician. They will also very materially relieve the pain."

AN OUTCROP OF SUPERSTITION

THE following query was not found scratched on a column at Pompeii, nor is it a translation of a manuscript from medieval Sicily. It is, if we are to believe *The Lancet* (London), a veritable extract from the "Courtship Column" of a ladies' paper published in enlightened Britain, and is part of a letter from a young woman, apparently of fair education, asking for particulars about love-philters. Says the fair writer (referring to an estranged admirer):

"He lives about a mile from my home, and I should like to have him back very much. I have heard that there is some powder to be had which I should only need to put in the fire and read a verse from the Bible and wish him to come back, and that he would come. I should like you to give me the name of the powder and the way to use it."

Commenting on this, *The Lancet* says:

"It is astonishing to find so frank a confession of faith in the virtue of a philter or love-charm which has figured largely in many romances in the past. But the philter has a special interest for medical antiquaries, as it was certainly a relic of savage medicine, and because down to a late period it was regarded as a legitimate form of medication as well as of magic. The witches' brew in 'Macbeth' is, indeed, only a philter on a large scale. In fact, witches and wizards were anciently supposed to be the chief makers of philters. In the scanty traditions of Druidism, perhaps still existing among the Breton peasants, a mystic brew is described, composed of the half-dozen or so plants in the Celtic pharmacopœia. Some drops from the caldron containing the seething brew fall upon the finger of the dwarf who stirs it, and he, on putting his finger in his mouth, is endowed with the knowledge of all things. Melchior Schonwalder, replying to the learned Horstius in a disputation 'De Natura Amoris,' in the middle of the seventeenth century, declares that love-philters are best composed of human blood, or of the small bones of frogs picked clean by ants, or of burned laurel leaves. Horstius declares that many medical men approve of philters, not regarding them as of the nature of magic. The idea at the back of the mind of the maker of a philter was the thoroughly savage one of influencing the victim or patient at a distance and by means of symbolism. In this connection Horstius cites the waxen images which people made and burned, or melted, symbolically, when they wished to destroy particular enemies. The last relic of such burnings is the Guy Fawkes ceremony of our own boys, in which the image often represents an unpopular type or character of the period."

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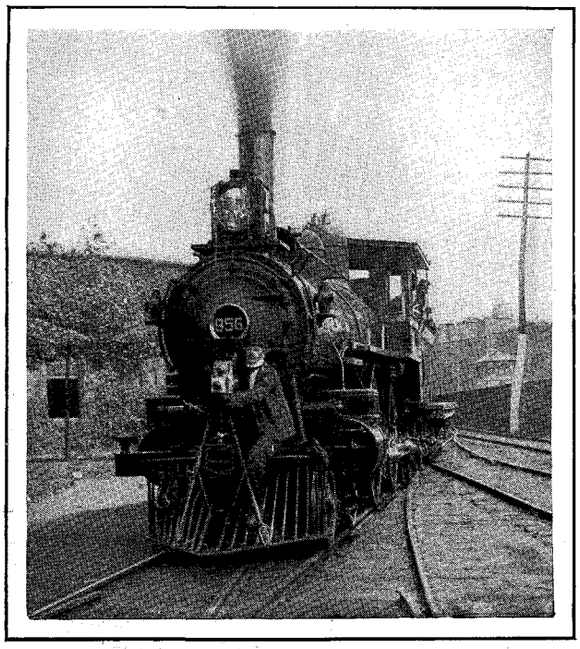
X-RAY DANGERS—REAL AND IMAGINED

WE quoted recently in these columns from a striking article detailing the mischief done by careless and excessive use of the *x*-ray. This misuse is now bearing fruit in a reluctance on the part of the public toward making legitimate use of the ray even



MAKING MOVING PICTURES FROM A TRAIN.

in the hands of expert operators, which is a pity. According to a writer in *The Hospital* (London, April 24), even experts are occasionally unduly exercised regarding its use. In an article headed "Another *X*-ray Scare," it notes a letter recently printed in the London *Times* and signed by a well known radiologist, warning against the adoption of a London municipal report in favor of the treatment of ringworm by *x*-rays, on the ground that the delicate cells of a child's brain may be injuriously affected by even the short exposures used in this treatment. Says the writer:

"This suggestion, printed in the lay press and coming as it does from a medical man who describes himself as 'an old *x*-ray worker,' is likely not only to do much harm to a most valuable and well-tried method of treatment, but also to raise in the public mind a feeling of fear of the *x*-rays even worse than that produced by the bogy of *x*-ray cancer which has lately been constructed by the lay press. A little knowledge of the facts relating to the physical properties and the physiological action of the *x*-rays which have accumulated during the last ten years shows at once that such fears are groundless. The fact that during the past five or six years many thousand children have been subjected to this treatment in France and in this country, without the faintest suggestion of any mental disturbance, immediate or remote, ought to remove any doubt as to the harmlessness of this treatment. In the treatment of ringworm of the scalp it is the practise to give to any affected area a single dose of *x*-rays sufficient to destroy temporarily the hair-bulb, but not enough to damage the skin in any way. Such a dose is powerless to produce any changes in muscle, fibrous tissue, fat, or nervous structures. . . . . .

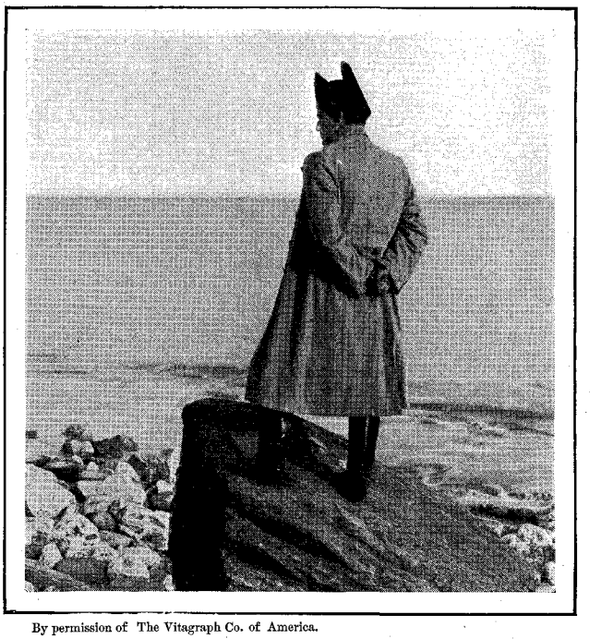
"Even at the very thinnest parts of the skull-cap of a child not more than 30 per cent. of the rays go through, and, allowing for the fact that a large amount is also absorbed by the skin and fat of the scalp, not more than 20 per cent. of the dose reaches the cortex of the brain at any spot. These small doses received by the brain can not be compared in strength and amount with those which led to dermatitis and subsequent troubles in early workers. These *x*-ray operators were exposed in many instances to enormous doses over short periods, or to constantly repeated small doses over longer periods, such as no one will ever be subjected to again, either in research or for therapeutic purposes. . . . . .

"To sum up, it may be said that, altho a certain amount of *x*-rays does pass through the skull when a child's head is posed, it is so small that, as the accumulated knowledge of years of experiment and practise tells us, it is quite powerless for harm. To many who have only just become acquainted with this method of treatment for ringworm it may come as a surprize to learn that since 1903 some 500 cases have been cured annually at the St. Louis Hospital in Paris; that two or three London general hospitals for four or five years past have each turned out annually from 150 to 250 cures; that in several children's hospitals the treatment has been carried out on a smaller scale for an equal length of time; and that at the Metropolitan Asylums Board schools for ringworm over 1,000 cases have been cured by *x*-rays during the last two years."

THE MOVING-PICTURE INDUSTRY

A RECENT report says that the moving-picture shows in this country drew a daily attendance of 4,000,000 during 1908, or more than 1,000,000,000 during the year. Over $50,000,000 is invested in the industry, and 190 miles of films are shown every day. In *The American Exporter* (New York) Horace C. Baker notes that this work is extending from amusement enterprises to commercial fields. A large shoe concern recently had a series of pictures taken of its processes of manufacture, of which the company made a special exhibit in various towns. There was a perceptible increase in their business in every town where the pictures were exhibited. Mr. Baker thinks that there is a future in this direction in the way of advertising. He goes on:

"Another instance of the entrance of the moving picture into the commercial world is connected with the recent installation of glass-blowing machines in some of the large glass works in the Central West. At the time of the formation of the company for the manufacture of these machines endeavors were made to get foreign capital interested in the project. Bankers abroad sent their representatives over here to see the machines, but when they returned home their employers absolutely refused to believe there was any such machine that could blow glass automatically. Sending the machine abroad was virtually out of the question; it was cumbrous and liable to be broken, and while the promoters of the company were confident that their machine was good, they lacked the means of convincing the foreign investors that the machine was of real commercial value.



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POSING AS "NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA."
He seems more contented than Bonaparte was in his island prison.

"It was decided, therefore, to have a complete series of moving

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HOW THE DRAMA IS "CANNED."

"While the actors speak at appropriate points in the action, it does not matter what they say, since pantomime is the result desired and secured."

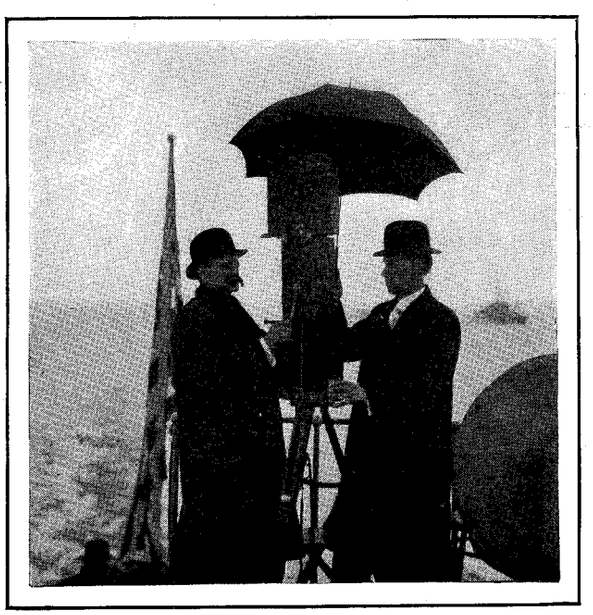
pictures taken, showing the *modus operandi* of the machine, and send them abroad. These were reproduced in foreign countries where they would have the desired effect, and the result was the immediate acquisition of foreign capital for the promotion of the company.

"Formerly the manufacturer of moving pictures was obliged to content himself with an actual event, such as a train in motion, a street scene, parade, or something of that character. At the present day, however, it is entirely different. The work of the moving-picture maker falls into two classes—actual events and acted imitations of events."

The actual scenes, the writer goes on to say, are usually only partly real; that is, in the case of army maneuvers, for instance, specially timed evolutions are given at the close for the benefit of the artist. On one occasion a moving-picture man was given a position on a war-ship and allowed virtually to command a whole fleet, for a brief period, having ingeniously, but none the less truly, pointed out to the admiral that a picture of fleet evolutions exhibited in the inland States would be a powerful aid to the naval recruiting officer. As regards the purely made-up scenes, these are often planned in a special studio building, generally a light structure of glass and iron, for there is no such light for taking pictures as daylight. To quote further:

"The equipment of this studio . . . is often more elaborate than that of the stages of some of our largest playhouses. In it are enacted whole plays, or parts of plays, comedy, tragedy, farce; in fact, anything that one might see on the ordinary stage.

"One of the curious things which strike the visitor to one of these studios is the fact that all of the scenery is painted in black and white, as colors do not register accurately. For this work a corps of scene-painters is kept busy. A scene is never used twice.



WHEN THE BATTLE-SHIPS CAME HOME.

Unhappily for the photographers, the fleet entered Hampton Roads in a pouring rain, and the picture men experienced a Waterloo. The moving-picture machine is sheltered by an umbrella.

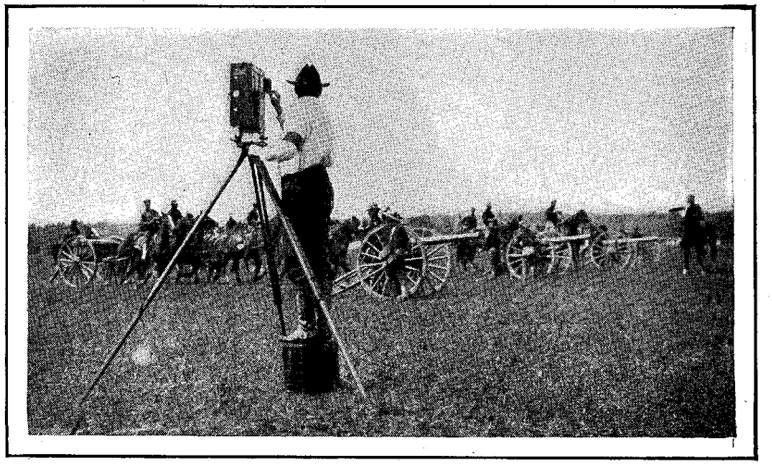
"There is no stage in the studio save a large floor space. On this the scene is set, together with all the 'properties,' the same as in the production of a play. It is then ready for the actors.

"The people who act before the camera must go through their parts just as tho they were before an audience. They must 'make up' for their respective parts just as tho they were in the glare of the footlights. The scene is carefully rehearsed, and while the actors speak at appropriate points in the action it does not matter what they say, since pantomime is the result desired and secured.

"The best actors on the stage do not make the best actors for the moving picture. Those who have attained success in the lower forms of drama are usually best before the camera.

"The machine looks like an enlarged camera, with a handle protruding from the side. Into the camera is placed a roll of film, usually between 800 and 1,000 feet in length. The film is perforated on the sides and leads out of the container to the top of the camera, from which it is drawn down over the lens by means of metal pawls. These pawls draw down a section, about one inch high, before the camera when the shutter is automatically opened, allowing the film to receive the action of the light. The shutter then closes, and while closed the pawls bring down another section of the film. The movement of the film, however, is so rapid that several hundred feet of these pictures may be taken in a few minutes. The film goes back into the container, which is light-proof, and automatically closes when the end of the film is reached. It is then taken to the developing-room.

"In the developing-room there are shallow porcelain baths, about 4 feet wide and 8 inches deep. On top of these baths a drum is placed, which is revolved by means of a small motor. About 6 inches of developer is placed in the bottom of the bath so that a portion of the revolving drum is in it all the time. The film is then spirally wound on the drum, the power is turned on, and the process of developing commences. When sufficiently



RECORDING THE EVOLUTIONS OF A BATTERY.

The public are thus regaled with the spectacular side of war, without its horrors.

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developed the drum is taken to a clear water bath for a few seconds, and then into the fixing-bath. When finished it is placed on the wooden corrugated drum and dried. This constitutes the process of making the negative; from this negative a positive must be made, which is done very much in the manner of the ordinary printing from a glass plate. The film is exposed in direct contact with the negative, and the positive is developed in the same manner as the negative. The film is then ready for reproduction.

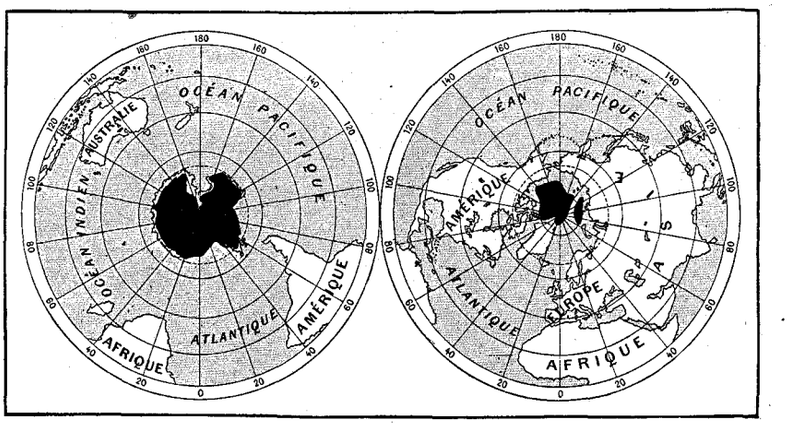
"From the studio this is sent to a film exchange or depot, where the various exhibitors may secure new films for those already exhibited. The renter usually purchases the film outright, which film, or 'play,' as it is called, costs about $115. It is then routed to the renter by his customers on a declining scale of rental charges. While the first exhibitor on a new subject may pay $20 a week for the film, the next man may pay $15, and so on down the scale. Each time a film is returned to the exchange it passes through the hands of the examiners, who respool it on another reel. Where the perforations have become broken or the film torn or otherwise damaged the defective parts are cut out and the ends of the break cemented together. As there is such a small perceptible change in each picture from the preceding one, many amputations may be made in the film without seriously hurting it."

OUR PYRAMIDAL EARTH

THAT the departures of our globe from the perfect spherical form are not merely such as to make it an oblate spheroid, as it would be if simply flattened at the poles, is asserted by Abbé T. Moreux, in *La Nature* (Paris, April 17). It is rather modified in the direction of a kind of pyramidal form. The north polar region is flattened to form one of the faces, and the south polar region is rather more elevated than the average, constituting an apex. That these conclusions are borne out by the results of recent polar discovery, Mr. Moreux is quite certain. He writes:

"The polar problem would appear to be primarily a geographical one, and some people wrongly imagine that science has nothing to gain from the observations made on polar expeditions.

"From the astronomic standpoint the question seems to be of great importance. Few persons understand the real object of Nansen's voyage in the *Fram*. His plan was in particular to discover the exact nature of the polar ice-cap. Does it cover a sea or a continent? 'Such was the problem whose solution would add data of inestimable value to the knowledge of our globe.



COMPARISON BETWEEN THE BOREAL AND AUSTRAL REGIONS OF THE EARTH.
The black patches indicate unexplored parts.

"Astronomers use the earth's radius as a unit of measure for great distances; but this radius is not uniform, since our spheroid is flattened. The length of the radius at the equator is therefore sought, and the measurement of different meridians gives us its exact value—at least this is what was believed fifty years ago. Modern science has changed all that. Our sphere is really neither round nor flattened; it tends to take, by the effect of contraction, a pyramidal form with four faces and four apexes. The Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean constitute three of the faces; the Archean regions of Canada, Scandinavia, and Siberia are the corresponding summits.

"Without enlarging on this subject, it may be said that a depression on the earth corresponds to an elevation at the antipodes. It remains to discover the fourth face and the fourth apex. Since the last Arctic expeditions there is no more doubt possible. The base of our pyramid must be at the North Pole; the whole boreal ice-cap covers a vast ocean whose depths are fully as great as those of the most extensive seas.

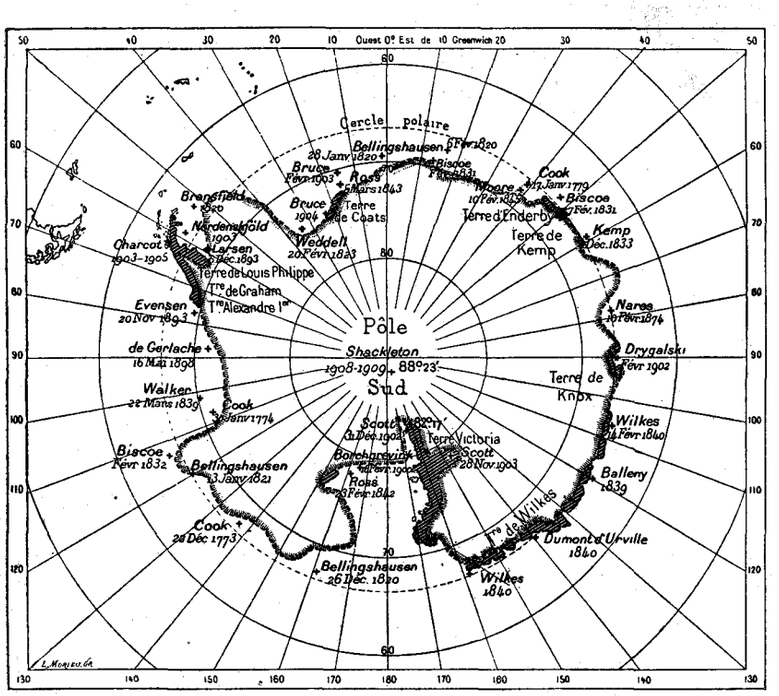
"If our theory is to be confirmed we should find at the opposite pole our fourth apex, that is to say, an elevated continent. And it is just this which all our discoveries seem to show.

"It is true that the breach made in the Antarctic Continent at longitude 170° leaves very vast regions unexplored, and we shall not be far from the truth when we say that the region within the South Polar Circle is almost unknown to us. But since the beginning of the century expeditions have multiplied, and each nation is eager to be represented in this new kind of raid. . . . . .

"The results, tho not fully known, are extremely interesting as far as we do know them. The antarctic lands seem to be the prolongations of the pyramidal faces of which we have spoken. It is very probable that these lands are connected, forming the vast continent required by theory.

"Doubtless, in particular in Wedell's Sea, no expedition has found land; but the exploration of the ocean depths has furnished facts whose value can not be overestimated. We know, in fact, that in the oceanic domain the continents are generally preceded by plateaus covered with shallow sheets of water, pedestals, as it were, in the ocean depths. All soundings around the antarctic circle show a notable rising of the ocean bottom as the South Pole is approached. The contrary is true at the North Pole, where Nansen has found depths of 1,700 fathoms.

"Besides this, the bottom of the Antarctic Ocean is covered with deposits that are surely continental in origin. They are brought there by floating ice, which in itself constitutes a strong argument in favor of the existence of a continent. The



THE AUSTRAL CONTINENT, ACCORDING TO RECENT EXPEDITIONS.

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ice formed by the freezing of sea-water, in fact, does not at all resemble the large blocks coming from glaciers by detachment from their frontal mass. Now there have been seen, floating in these waters, icebergs of several kilometers in length with heights of 450 meters [1,500 feet].

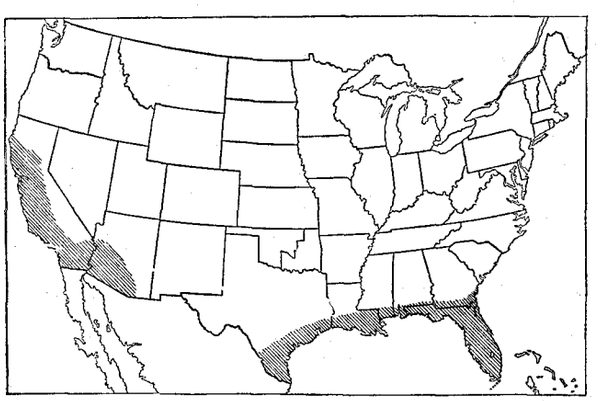
"There must exist, therefore, around the South Pole, a vast continent covered with mighty glaciers, and this continent is itself surrounded by an ice belt presenting to the sea an abruptly vertical face 50 to 60 meters [150 to 200 feet] high.

"Up to the present time, we may say that all discoveries go to demonstrate the existence of 'Antarctis,' the austral continent, and that none of them has furnished any evidence against it. This is a valuable proof of the form of the globe; and in the near future geodetic measurements undertaken on the austral continent will furnish astronomy with data of high value regarding the exact dimensions of the terrestrial spheroid."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SPINELESS CACTUS

THOSE who have been eagerly awaiting the advent of the spineless cactus will be interested to know that it is already with us, and that, too, without breeding or selection. The United States Bureau of Plant Industry, we are told by David Griffiths, in a recent bulletin of the Department of Agriculture, has been studying the matter since 1907; and has collected and introduced about 25 spineless species or varieties, 10 or 12 of which are somewhat promising. It is preparing to send out free for experiment 7,000 to 9,000 cuttings—but only to growers who dwell in the area where the plant will live. As may be seen from the accompanying map, this territory is comparatively restricted. It must be borne in mind also, we are reminded by *The Plant World* (Tucson, Ariz., April), that a spineless cactus will not necessarily remain spineless. Unfavorable conditions, such as alkaline soil, heat, or drought may be expected to develop the tiny spines that most of them possess. Further, says the paper named above:

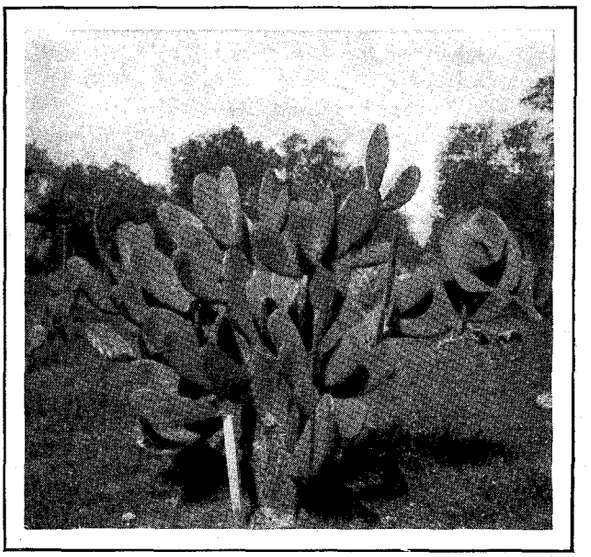
"It is essential to remember that these plants can not be put out to shift for themselves; they must be farmed like any other crop, tho, owing to their resistance, they permit more latitude in their treatment than most other plants. . . . The prickly-pear plants, as they now exist, are adapted to a region having considerable rainfall, but too irregularly distributed for ordinary crops. . . . They are the camels of the vegetable world. They must have water, but they can get along for long periods without it. What is most needed in the spineless prickly pears to-day is greater hardiness, but this quality can not be bred into them in two or three years. It might be possible, by careful breeding and selection, in a decade or more to increase the hardiness of the rapid-growing prickly pears so as to . . . push the limit of their cultivation to the northward very materially. But this will take much patient toil and many years of experimentation.



AREAS (SHADED) IN THE UNITED STATES WHERE "SPINELESS" PRICKLY PEARS WILL GROW.

The minimum winter temperature will prevent their growth outside of the shaded areas. Reproduced by courtesy of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

"There are two ways of attacking the problem. One may depend upon selection alone. To gain hardiness by this method one would be obliged to discard the present spineless species entirely and work with the hardy spiny natives, for it can not be expected that the spineless forms can be so improved within themselves as to withstand 25° more of cold than they do now. The other way is to hybridize the present spineless forms with some hardy plant possessing as many desirable characters as possible. . . . The slight variation that occurs in vegetative propagation renders this method of improvement practically useless. The method of improvement by seed-selection requires several generations of plants; but when it is remembered that cacti can be grown from seed only with difficulty and that several years are required to grow a generation to the stage of seed-production, the magnitude of the task of improving cacti is easily seen. It must be remembered that neither of the parents is really spineless, even the so-called 'spineless' one having some spines and a strong tendency to revert to a more spiny condition. It takes a long time to breed the spines off entirely, or even practically, but to produce a hardy rapid-growing plant should not be so difficult, provided one's conception of hardiness is not too exacting. The prediction is ventured that if any improvement is made in the hardiness of rapid-growing varieties it will be through the spiny plants and not the spineless ones."



A SPINELESS CACTUS.

A young yellow-fruited, spineless, seedless, prickly-pear plant from the island of Malta. This photograph is supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Meanwhile the daily press is quite busy with the spineless cactus. The writer quotes an advertisement offering plants for a dollar each, and some foreign botanists, not being able to distinguish between American science and American journalistic enterprise, are commenting unfavorably on the former. In a still more extravagant statement a "propagating company" is said to have acquired possession of specimens of a variety "valued at $1,000 each." This is certainly, as President Lincoln would have said, "interesting if true," and we need not be surprized that the thousand-dollar spineless is called a "wonder-plant" in the promoter's description. The Bureau of Plant Industry is more modest. Says the writer of the article from which we have been quoting:

"In the midst of these trials we note that another of our foreign friends, tho a little dazed at the way we do things, nevertheless concludes, after turning it all over, that 'cacti are worthy to be taken into consideration by all botanists and botanical institutes.' Let us sincerely hope that a period of 'consideration' is just before us."

"EXTENSIVE experiments, which have just been concluded, show that wireless telegraphy can perform excellent service in connection with sea fishing," says *Energy* (Leipsic).

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IRREVERENT AMERICANS

THE absence of a true churchly spirit of reverence on the part of the masses in Christian bodies generally forms a chief barrier to church unity. This is the opinion of *The Living Church* (Prot. Epis., Milwaukee), an organ that has devoted itself vigorously to the cause of unifying Christian bodies. It gives a few examples of the kind of irreverence that one may see reported in daily papers:

"Thus, taking only a few clippings from papers within recent weeks: a Buffalo paper tells of a 'dinner of ten covers' given by a Methodist bishop and his wife on the evening of Good Friday. At a fashionable wedding during Passion week in a Baptist church in a New-England town, the pulpit (the central object in the edifice) was removed and a huge wishbone erected in its place. At a Universalist church in Massachusetts, on a Lenten Friday evening, a mock wedding of children was held, with bride and groom, matron of honor, best man, bridesmaids, flower-girls, ushers, minister, etc., all children, drest for their parts. 'The Lohengrin march was played on the organ,' we read. 'The "tie that binds," instead of the regulation ring, was a chain and padlock, the groom keeping the key.'

"It is such things as these—not profound questions in theology or metaphysics—that make it impossible for religious bodies to come together. Irreverence is the inevitable result of puritanism. Americans are an irreverent people, their children are characterized by the most appalling lack of respect for their elders, their parents, their teachers, the law, the Church, and God himself, because puritanism tore down everything that makes for reverence. When such incidents as we have gathered above are possible among the leaders who believe themselves to be animated by the spirit of Jesus Christ, it is easy to see how unintelligible and impossible the orderly sequence of devotion set forth in, and anticipated by, the Book of Common Prayer, must become. Christians can not come together in normal manner in the one body of Christ because they are not yet animated by one spirit."

The writer complains of the bad manners of Sunday-school scholars within his own denomination and attributes it to the lack of formalism in that gathering. He confesses he has "sometimes wondered whether a dancing-school is not a better preparation for Christian worship than a Sunday-school." He notes it as "significant" that Catholic worship and dancing-schools were banished by puritanism simultaneously. We read further:

"Of course if Americans are ever to advance out of this condition of national irreverence, the reform must begin with reverence toward God. Here the churchman must certainly lead the way. How can it be possible for teachers of any school of thought not to see that the first step toward curing the irreverent entry of children into the church-building would be to teach them to bow before the altar at entering? The feeblest instincts of pedagogy would suggest this first step. And then, if one finds them irreverent in entering the pew, the second step in reform might well be found in teaching them to cross themselves in an act of recollection as they kneel for silent prayer. We believe these three formal acts—bowing before the altar, crossing themselves, and kneeling in silent prayer—would go farther to promote reverence toward God than all the ethical sermons and addresses that could be preached to our children.

"Of course if the weak cry of 'ritualism!' is going to endure in the twentieth century—it is better adapted to the intelligence and the social manners of the cave man—it makes it more difficult to carry out such a reform. One may be forced to choose between making a boy a boor or a ritualist. Our fathers chose, and behold, a nation of boorish children, who with difficulty learn the refinements of civilization, and, when they are grown, are a by-word in every European capital for their bad manners. If it becomes necessary to swing the pendulum to the other extreme and begin to make a nation in which outward reverence is carried to an extreme, we suspect the result will be less disagreeable than that of the present day. But of one thing we are sure: There is no immediate danger of overreverence on the part of the American boy. If every Sunday-school in the American Church should suspend the study of New-Testament geography long enough to teach the children the first elements of reverential behavior, we should still find that we had only made a beginning. Too many generations of Calvinism have united to make most of us what we are to make the rebound easy, and it may be that this is the kind that cometh not out except by prayer and fasting."

HOW THEY SPEAK WITH TONGUES

CONSIDERED from a psychological standpoint, the manifestation of "tongue-speaking" reported from time to time in various parts of this country, is "a recrudescence of psychic phenomena of a low stage of culture." So says Prof. Frederick G. Hencke who writes in *The American Journal of Theology* (Chicago). The phenomena agree, he says, both in their origin and in the experiences themselves, with the description given of similar phenomena in the New Testament. Suggestion, it is asserted, plays an important part; and "suggestibility is greatly increased by the formation of a psychological crowd, that is, a group of persons who through reciprocal suggestion and imitation one of another, act as if a group mind had supplanted the various individual minds." Suggestibility and loss of rational control are sometimes found to be made more intense by deliberate efforts on the part of the subject to exclude every possible extraneous impression. From the detailed statement of the pentecostal experiences of the Rev. A. E. Street, one of those who claimed the gift, the writer derives the following account, which he translates into psychological language:

"In the first place, there was a deliberate attempt on the part of Mr. Street to narrow his consciousness to the smallest possible point. He himself confesses that after months of effort he succeeded in emptying his thought. He had now developed such a degree of suggestibility that it needed but the proper stimulus to produce the religious experience he so much desired. This he received at the meeting he attended, Elder Sinclair actually placing his hands on his head. It was just then that automatic laughing began, and as this is a common occurrence in the mission, the reason is not hard to surmise. From automatic laughing he advanced step by step, until he found himself uttering baby gibberish, which gradually passed over into a strange tongue and finally into singing in tongues. This is apparently typical. When glossolalia, or tongue-speaking, first appears, it is purely automatic and resembles 'baby gibberish.' There are motor automatisms of all the organs of speech, and at the same time nervous excitement causes labored breathing. As time passes, a selective process through autosuggestion and self-imitation begins, of which the individual may or may not be fully conscious, and thus the simple repetition of a few syllables develops into what appears to be a new language. We also gather from Mr. Street's description that autosuggestion and self-imitation were the main factors in the development of the gift of interpretation. What he and many others describe as the baptism in the Spirit has been the product of nervous instability, loss of inhibitory control, suggestion, and a sudden shifting of ideas from the subconscious into the focus of attention."

Why these people think that "the sensory and motor automatisms which appear in connection with the revival are the product of the Holy Spirit working within them" may be answered by tracing to its origin the belief in spirit possession. Professor Hencke continues:

"It can not have been long before primitive man began to observe differences between the automatic and the voluntary, between those facts over which he had control and those that came of themselves, perhaps even against his desire. His belief in animism, in the sense that all nature is animated by a life similar to his own and that separable spirits exist and pass from one object to another, stimulated the further belief that automatic actions were caused

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by a spirit taking possession of the body and controlling the muscles.

"Moreover, since the visions and hallucinations were favored by the same nervous condition that caused motor automatisms, and since both sensory and motor automatisms frequently occurred simultaneously, they were attributed to the same cause. 'Automatic speech, automatic deeds of extraordinary strength or skill, uncontrolled rage in battle, epilepsy, insanity, even random spasmodic contractions, and countless trances were interpreted as possessions by a god or spirit.'"

Precisely these beliefs were held by the Hebrews, says the writer. "The Spirit of God was thought to come upon or take possession of certain individuals and act in the endowment of such charismatic gifts as prophecy, skill in ruling, prowess in war, bodily strength, and skill in interpretation of dreams. The strength of the popular hero and the frenzies and visions of the prophet were alike attributed to the working of the Spirit." The phenomena subsided for a time, but reappeared in the primitive Christian community. There is, we are told, more than a superficial similarity in the methods by which these phenomena have been produced. "Pentecost came in the form of an extreme religious experience after ten days of praying and waiting." The outbreak of the speaking with tongues in India, in our day, occurred after a general-prayer band of five hundred and fifty had met twice daily, and, in addition to this, thirty young women had met every day to pray for the enduement of power, until the blessing came upon them. The writer describes some of his observations in Chicago thus:

"I made inquiry of several persons who had received this blessing, and I found that they believed themselves possest, in the ancient sense, by the Holy Spirit. And parallel with this is the belief that disease or any morbid condition of the personality, such as epilepsy, insanity, etc., is caused by possession by an evil spirit. One young man told me that the Holy Spirit came in through his side; a colored man said that the Spirit entered by way of his mouth; and Mr. Sinclair announced, as previously stated, that he received the Spirit through his legs. Now this idea of possession is, as we have seen, the New-Testament position, and we are justified in saying that in this regard there is a close agreement between the recent so-called pentecostal blessings and the day of Pentecost itself.

"What, however, do we find when we turn to the speaking in tongues? In the revival meetings in Chicago I heard a hundred or more persons speaking in tongues. While it is true that no two spoke exactly alike, yet in all that number I heard no one speak in any of the six languages with which I am acquainted. In its simplest form, it has been a mere babbling or screeching; and where it was more developed, there has been a constant tendency toward a repetition of certain syllables.

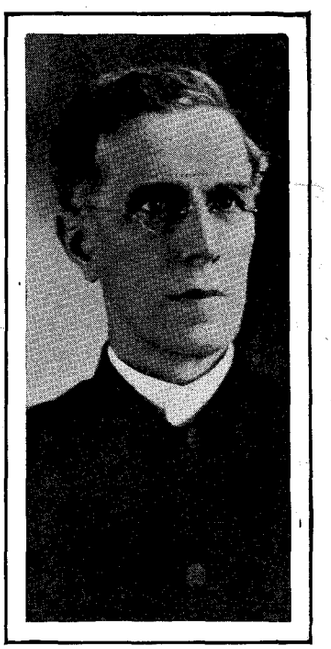
"Quite in contrast to this, there are reports of a language being actually spoken in this way. In a letter written by Albert Norton from Dhond, Poona District, India, March 21, 1907, the statement is made that he heard a Hindu woman, who was rescued in the famine of 1897, pray in English, 'O, the love! the love! the love! the love! O, the love of Jesus! O, my precious Lord! my precious Lord! O, my precious child!' In this prayer there are nine English words. A short time after reading Mr. Norton's letter, I had opportunity to ask a missionary who himself is acquainted with the work at Mukti, whether or not English is taught and used in the schools there. His reply was in the affirmative. An experience of more than six years on the Chinese mission-field warrants me in saying that there are many illiterate natives who through contact with foreigners have learned many more than nine English words.

"Moreover, in the instance of a considerable number of girls and women in the mission schools, there is a decided reluctance to use the English that has actually been acquired. Given the right emotional condition, most of these would be able to utter a prayer in English richer and better than the one quoted. Whenever there has been an automatic prayer offered in a real language, some acquaintance with that particular language has doubtless preceded it."

Several communications have reached us since we printed on January 9 an article entitled "A False Gift of Tongues." In these letters the facts concerning the unfortunate people who went to foreign parts with the conviction that they had the gift of tongues are denied.

FILIPINO MINISTERS REVOLT

THE desire for a premature independence among the Filipino Christians is causing some trouble to the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Three ministers have left from an annual conference of over twenty, and the "cry of independence," says Bishop Oldham, "arouses in a measure the heart of every Filipino." A difficult case is that of the defection of Mr. Nicholas Zamora, who before his withdrawal manifested "a certain impatience of authority and disregard for the disciplinary requirements which necessarily rest upon every Methodist-Episcopal pastor." Mr. Zamora declares that he will create a new church. The general state of which Mr. Zamora's case is a symptom is given by the bishop in these words which we quote from *The Pacific Christian Advocate* (Portland):



BISHOP W. F. OLDHAM,

Who says there is among the Filipinos a strong desire to assert themselves as not needing either tutelage or direction in church affairs.

"There is in Manila and among the Tagalog people, and perhaps in the Philippine Islands and among all the other races to a very much smaller extent, a strong desire to assert themselves as not needing either tutelage or direction. This feeling in itself is praiseworthy; but there is mingled with it a certain lack of judgment, a headiness, and a touch of arrogance that the present ability to manage affairs scarcely seems to warrant. This defection, for instance, has been immediately followed by the utmost confusion in the surrounding congregations, arising from statements only partially true being made, by Mr. Zamora and his friends, regarding the legitimacy of breaking off from the existing church. The statements made are not arguments, but taunts, threats of Filipino ostracism, appeals to race prejudice, and hot, angry words of opposition to Americans as such. Some Filipinos are not yet of sufficiently sober thinking to be able to discriminate between what is false and what is true in such statements because of the arousing of latent prejudice.

"Altogether, the immediate effect is unhappy. I should add, however, that over against the few who are acting thus, and are causing us the present distress, there are many who are standing up against revilings and threats with a courage and devotion to what they believe to be the true interests of their people which should prevent any feeling arising in the mind of the church at home that the Filipino people are wholly incapable. These disturbances have proved that while some Filipinos are inclined to be childish and to mistake words for great principles, many of the Filipinos while agitated are still readily able to diagnose the true situation, and to take their stand with what they believe to be right as over against any popular clamor. When I add that labor agitation is strong in the city, that Manila is the center of pretty nearly all the political disturbances, in the realm of opinion, that there is in these islands, and that Mr. Zamora has indicated in to-day's papers that he is about to make himself a bishop, and each of the other two seceding ministers superintendents of great districts, the animus of this whole movement may perhaps be more easily seen."

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TO STOP ARMENIAN SLAUGHTER

THE calmness with which "certain American papers" take it for granted that the change of monarchs in Turkey will effect no changes in Armenian sufferings is, says *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York), nothing less than blood-curdling. Now, if ever, it thinks, is the time for the Christian nations to intervene. The party in power, it is observed, clearly recognizes the importance of maintaining the sympathy of Europe and of America; and since that party has already admitted Christians to the army and proclaimed their equal right to protection, it must "be expecting that the Christian powers will have something to say in the matter of Armenian massacres." The duty is thus brought home to ourselves:

"Of all Christian powers the duty of America is most clear. In the midst of horrors unspeakable is the small, scattered band of American missionaries. This week's mail may perhaps bring letters which shall interpret that pathetic cablegram, 'Help—Adana—Chambers,' which was the first message from the scene of outrages, and which, with all its compelling pathos, seemed to fall upon deaf ears. Not in Adana only, but in Tarsus and in villages farther in the mountains, our missionaries are surrounded by burning houses, by starving people, by men, women, and children in imminent peril of their lives, and they are bravely lending them such protection and succor as is in their power. In Tarsus, the young widow of the murdered missionary Rogers is sharing the shelter of her father's house—that of the brave veteran, Dr. Christie—with hundreds of Armenian refugees. In Hadjin five American women, two of them sisters of a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, are without protection, while the village is being burned around them. And when their appeal for help came, what was the answer? A vessel which was being refitted would be dispatched as soon as possible—another, coaling in some distant port, would presently be sent—when in Asia Minor it was a question not of weeks, but of days and perhaps of hours and minutes!

"Not the claim of those brave missionaries, but the claim of humanity lays upon this Government the duty of action. Christian missionaries take their life in their hand when they go to a foreign field, and they do not call upon our Government for its preservation. This fact, indeed, hardly absolves the Government from duty to them; but who can question our national obligation in any case where fellow creatures, not to say fellow Christians, are in such jeopardy as now confronts the Armenians of Asia Minor? The history of our relations with Cuba is an irrefutable argument for this obligation. Since the Spanish War America has been in a position to take the initiative in a matter like this. None of the complications which afford an excuse if not a justification for the inertia of Europe stand in the way of this country. We have even the justification of past successful intervention; for in 1904, when an uprising occurred in Beirut and all Syria trembled on the verge of massacre, it was the arrival of an American war-ship, with Admiral Cotton in command, which averted disaster, and caused America to be hailed as the champion of order and justice. True, the American Government had been attacked, in the shooting of the American Vice-Consul. But is not the murder of two American missionaries and the destruction of American property, however accidental, also an attack upon our Government? In the last analysis it is due to American schools and colleges that the revolution in Turkey has been practically bloodless."

An instructor at Yale, Mr. H. M. Dadourian, writes to the New York *Sun* (May 13) to say that it is no exaggeration to affirm that "since the time of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane the Turks have been constantly slaughtering the Christians in some part of Turkey." He gives a tabulated statement of the number of Christians butchered by the Turks since 1820, adding that "only a native of Turkey can have an adequate idea of the sufferings which the helpless Christians had to endure during the intervals between massacres." Here it is:

1822—Greeks	50,000
1850—Nestorians and Armenians	10,000
1860—Maronites and Syrians	11,000
1876—Bulgarians	10,000
1894-96—Armenians	100,000
1909—Armenians (estimate of the Rev. S. R. Trowbridge)	23,000

NO CHURCH AND STATE DISCORD IN ITALY

THERE is a wide-spread belief in this country that in Italy Church and State stand at daggers drawn. Of course there are atheists and non-believers in Italy, as there are in England, where Church and State have stuck together like Siamese twins for centuries. The opposition to the Pope and to the Church which we see reflected in the lampoons and caricatures of Italian weeklies by no means represents the official or even the general popular mind, we are now told, but only the views of a minority—freethinkers and anticlericals. It would be quite wrong to judge Italy by the standard set by France since the Separation, declares Felice Santini in the *Rivista d'Italia* (Rome). France has pursued toward the Church a policy of confiscation, dispossession, and almost persecution. In Italy, however, the State is not in conflict with the Church, but works harmoniously with it. The fight in France is between religious institutionalism and the Government; in Italy it is between Catholicism and atheism. The question of the Pope's temporal power is a dead issue, we are told, and does not disturb the relations of the Vatican with the Government. Even those deputies who accept anti-Catholicism as a plank in their party platform foster religion, even the Catholic religion, in their homes, and in the public schools the children of parents so desiring are permitted to form classes for religious instruction in charge of the clergy. Mr. Santini knows well what he is talking about, being a Catholic politician and publicist of some eminence. Thus he writes:

"In every way those who are most uncompromising in their advocacy of a restoration of the temporal power are compelled to admit that the policy of the Italian Government as concerns the Church is infinitely more liberal, loyal, and respectful, and less inclined to persecution, than that of the French Republic. But to talk of any serious aspirations after a reconquest of the temporal power is idle, absurd, and impracticable. No one who has a grain of sense would discuss the question of winning back the former place of the Vatican in Roman politics. . . . If the Government of the King, as a remote possibility, should wish to offer the Pope a definite domination over Roman politics, the Holy Father would not hesitate one moment to decline the offer."

The real antagonists of the Church are those who are laboring for "the abolition of religious teaching in the schools." Their "antireligious, atheistic, and immoral fury" has been defeated, he adds, and "to-day we have entered into a state of perfect calm." He concludes by maintaining his original position—that Italy is a religious country, and that the Government does not oppose itself to the Catholic religion. To quote his words:

"Italy will never invite a religious war, nor encourage religious persecution. The soul of Italy, the true Italian soul, is too deeply impregnated with sublime poetry ever to become atheistic. And our people, by an immense majority, in their exquisite common sense, know and value the boundless power of the religious sentiment. This religious sentiment, when it exists in congenial harmony with the sacred ideals of patriotism, is not only a guaranty of power in the nation, but of morality and peace in the family. We who are compelled to navigate the stormy and turbid waters of political life are well aware that parliamentary men who for the sake of excitement, or from affectation, or for electoral purposes, join themselves with the atheists in politics, cling, when at home, to the ways of religion, because they do not think atheism exactly suitable for family life."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Two interesting communications reached the desk of the editor in the same mail a few days ago, one declaring our policy too Catholic and the other too Protestant. A reader in Philadelphia exclaims: "You have been out-Romanizing Rome! You canonize her adherents, some of them, before they die." A New-York reader avers with equal heat that we "depreciate and misrepresent things Catholic," and that unless we change our policy it will "repel Catholics from your paper." These two letters confirm our belief, rather, that our policy is keeping a pretty straight course and not showing partiality to anybody.

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WHO WILL HAVE THE HOLBEIN?

THERE is nothing in the histories to show that when Henry VIII. sent Holbein to Brussels to paint a picture of the fair Christina, he had the least suspicion of the trouble he was hatching for his countrymen of a later generation, who would quarrel for its possession with the people of the new land just discovered across the sea. Her picture did not please the fancy of the fickle monarch, we are told, and she never became queen, and died with her head in its natural place; but the portrait has succeeded better with some American king of finance, as yet unknown, who is reported to have bid high for it, and who will get it if the National Gallery can not match the offer. As a result it is easily the most discust picture in the world to-day. The most various questions are asked about it. Will England keep it? Will America get it? What lucky millionaire, after the National Gallery, has an option on the picture? Or is the millionaire merely a hypothetical person to arouse British interest? These questions merely concern the present status of the picture, which has been sold by the Duke of Norfolk to a firm of picture-dealers, Messrs. Colnaghi, after its twenty-eight years' loan to the National Gallery in London. Other questions of a more recondite nature are put, some of which, invoking the English law of entail, ask if the sale by the Duke is really legal. The sum of $330,000, which the Colnaghis are said to have paid for this painting, is, we are told, "nothing surprizing." One critic has said that the work has "no superior in all the world of art," yet the advance on this sum which will come when the canvas next changes hands is thought unlikely to reach the mark of $500,000 which Mr. Morgan is reputed to have paid for his great Raphael.

From the Berlin Photographic Co.

HOLBEIN'S CHRISTINA OF DENMARK,

Which may leave the National Gallery for an American home unless the English Government puts up $330,000 to retain it.

The British Government, it appears, has been given a month to make up its mind whether it will purchase the Holbein at the price the Colnaghis gave for it; and with fear and trembling it has offered $50,000 as a starter for a fund to save the masterpiece for England. If it comes to the United States, says Mr. Royal Cortissoz, in the New York *Tribune*, "we may congratulate ourselves on an acquisition of extraordinary significance." He thinks it would be a fine thing for the Metropolitan Museum "to concentrate a year's income from the Rogers fund on the purchase of this painting, seeking, and, we may be sure, quickly finding, the balance among a few private contributors." He gives some words of description:

"This portrait, which is painted on panel, is 5 feet 10 inches in height and 2 feet 8 inches wide. The figure wears a mourning robe, trimmed with sable, over a black satin dress. The head is closely fitted with a black hood. The background is blue, a color which Holbein seems to have used for the purpose with special enthusiasm, since it appears again and again in his works. The portrait dates from 1538, early in the period of Holbein's service as court painter to Henry VIII."

From Mr. Gerald S. Davies' "Life of Holbein" we are given this account of Christina and of the occasion of Holbein's painting her portrait:

"The girl had been married at thirteen to Francesco Maria, of Milan, and was now a widow at sixteen. There had been much searchings by the ambassadors of many courts for a new wife for Henry. Among those who had been suggested for the high but perilous position were Mary of Guise, the widowed Countess of Egmond, and a daughter of the House of Brederode. Henry, who had profest himself somewhat coy, nevertheless had made the proposal to Castillon, the French Ambassador, that a selection of French princesses should be brought to Calais for his inspection—an unseemly proposal which Castillon met by a still more unseemly answer. Finally, Hutton, the Ambassador, made so favorable a report on the qualities of Christina, that Henry sent Holbein in company with Philip Hobbie (who figures among the Windsor drawings) to Brussels, where, on March 12, at one o'clock in the afternoon—it is rarely that we can date a portrait so accurately as this—the young duchess stood for her portrait. By four o'clock that afternoon Holbein had completed the sketch—so we must consider it—from which the wonderful portrait was painted. We are not, indeed, told that Holbein completed a preliminary sketch, but one may feel practically assured that he did so. It is most unlikely that he would have commenced what he must have known was to be a very brief sitting on a panel of the size which we now see. At Windsor, indeed, there is preserved a small panel which has been thought to be this sketch, but if it have any relationship with this portrait of Christina it is more probably an inferior version by another hand. All that we are able to say is that it is most probable that an original sketch existed, and was of smaller size, and that, according to his custom, Holbein painted the larger portrait from it. For we hear that when Hutton saw the sketch that afternoon he was so delighted with its perfection that he at once dispatched a messenger to recall a portrait by another artist which was already on its way to England, 'since,' adds Hutton, 'it was but slubbered in comparison.' Now to suppose that a panel of the size of the Arundel portrait could have been brought to this state of perfection in three hours is, of course, out of the question.

"The art of portraiture can go no further. The young girl,

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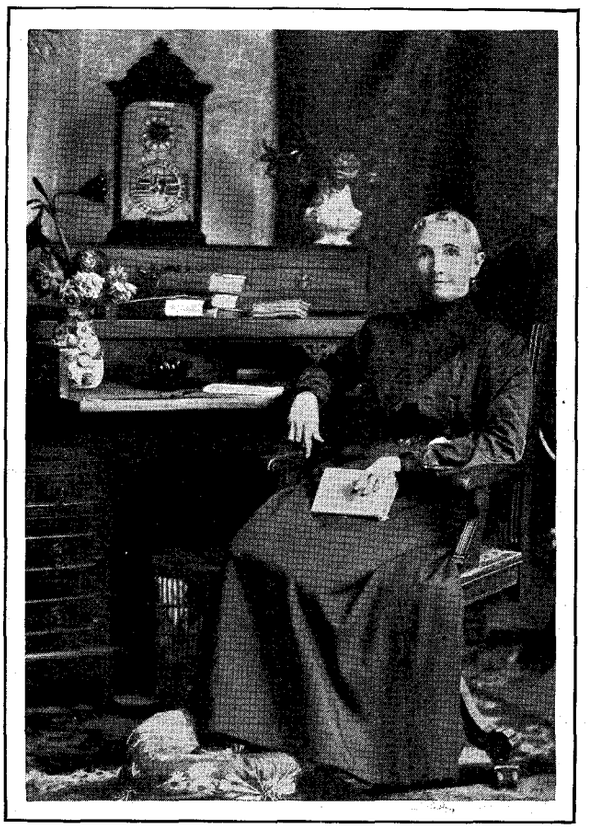
bright, witty, fascinating, and yet with just the shade of sorrow over her, stands at full length before us—she was 'exceeding tall and graceful,' we are told—in her widow's weeds. Hutton speaks with enthusiasm of her smile, which, whenever she used it, brought two little pits upon her cheeks and one upon her chin which became her exceedingly. But the smile has almost faded from her face as she stands nervously playing with her glove between her slender fingers. The figure is at once girl-like and womanly; the



By courtesy of "The Bookman." Copyrighted by W. A. Reed, Mobile, Ala.

MRS. AUGUSTA EVANS WILSON,

Who produced the "best sellers" of sixty years ago, and now furnishes a "warning" to the novel-writing gild.

face at once grave for the moment and ready to sparkle into vivacity the next. It is so living, this young girl's portrait, that all our sympathies are quickened as we stand before it. She was not destined to add her name to the list of English queens, and she died later, and for aught one knows happier, as Duchess of Lorraine. Something went wrong with the political situation and Charles V. turned his back upon the match. Every one knows the witty saying—evidently the after-thought of some other brain—which tradition has put into her mouth, that if she had had two heads one should be at the disposal of his Majesty. She said, of course, nothing of the kind, yet if what was told of her bright and lively disposition was true, the moral of the imagined answer was sound for her, and she might, if she had become Queen of England, all innocent, have found her way, sooner or later, to Tower Hill through her merry nature."

One phase of English distress over the possible loss of the picture is represented by Mr. Arthur Fox-Davies, a barrister and writer of heraldic works. A London dispatch to the New York *Sun* reports Mr. Fox-Davies as declaring that an act of Parliament passed in 1627, entailing the earldom and castle of Arundel, as well as certain scheduled belongings, upon the descendants of the then Earl, possibly makes the Earl's recent disposition of his picture illegal. We read:

"The Duke of Norfolk is the present representative descendant of the then Earl of Arundel and is himself Earl of Arundel, which title, by the way, is conferred as title of courtesy upon his son. It is not certain whether Holbein's painting is included in the aforesaid schedule, but Mr. Fox-Davies contends that this point can be settled, as the schedule must exist in the records of the Court of Chancery and can be found by an expert search.

"The picture was undoubtedly in possession of the Arundel family when the act was passed, and it is inferred that it was named in the schedule, in which case the Duke of Norfolk has not the power to sell it. Mr. Fox-Davies' contention, moreover, would establish the fact that the Duke was not empowered to remove the picture from Arundel Castle. Assuming this contention to be correct, its loan for the past twenty-eight years to the National Gallery has been illegal.

"Mr. Fox-Davies contends that the Duke's interest in the picture is merely a life interest in the possession and enjoyment thereof conditional upon it remaining in Arundel Castle. This interest, says Mr. Fox-Davies, he has now sold for $330,000 to Colnaghi & Company, who in nowise become the owners of the picture. All they obtain from the deal is the right to enjoy the picture themselves and to let others enjoy it during the Duke's life. Nor would the Duke be able to evict them from Arundel Castle as trespassers if they attempted to enjoy their right, because the law implies the right of access."

A MORAL OF THE "BEST SELLER"

THE old order changeth in "best sellers" as in other things, but the new brings about the same average of commonplaceness. The critics who glance back over the days when "Beulah," "St. Elmo," and "Macaria" were the rage seem to feel that the thrills furnished by those books were as genuine as any provided by present-day thrill-makers. The moral drawn seems to be that "best sellers are quickest diers." These reflections are called out by the death of Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson at Mobile, who held the ears and hearts of the novel-reading populace in the fifties and sixties of the last century. It was common to hear good people say of her books that they were "beautifully written," says the New York *Times*. The phrase is yet doing service. Young novel-readers will probably smile at the enthusiasm with which their elders will speak of these works, says the New York *Evening Post*. "Ardent and always contemporary youth will see in this only that kind of strange aberration which makes their fathers and mothers sing the praises of dead actors, and groan or go to sleep at the performances of living ones." Those who thrilled over Miss Evans's "lofty sentiment" and "tearful tragedy," this journal continues, "would be afraid now to turn to the faded pages again lest they be moved to laughter; but they will at least stoutly contend that those novels were as good as any of the same order current to-day, and lived even longer than will the latter." One of this type seems to be speaking in the following from the New York *Sun*:

"We haven't read for many years the novels of Augusta J. Evans Wilson, but we cheerfully record a certain affection for them. They have 'had an enormous sale'; they have given pleasure to we don't know how many millions of people; and if other 'best sellers' have surpassed them on the commercial side of late years, we doubt if the supplanters are much improvement upon the supplanted. 'Beulah' celebrates its green half-century this year. The fires of 'St. Elmo' were flaming in the consulship of Plancus; and we remember the outside if we recall little of the contents. The autograph of G. W. Carleton glitters on the cover, an autograph dear to admirers of Artemus Ward and shining still on that ugly, blue-edged reprint of Swinburne's first series of 'Poems and Ballads,' called 'Laus Veneris' and regarded by the simple public of forty-odd years ago as the sum of iniquities.

"How 'St. Elmo' was praised and damned and advertised and wept over! How superior to it were superior persons! Well, we dare say, without one clear memory of it, that it was quite as good as many more pretentious works. Miss Evans, as she was called, was a 'great American novelist,' and she continued to produce almost to the end. If she had outlived the brilliant hour of her success, the novel-writing gild may take warning. Such as I am ye soon shall be. Make hay while the sun shines. No day without a big batch of pages."

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LONGFELLOW AMONG THE LAWMAKERS

LONGFELLOW, who has for years been memorialized in Westminster Abbey, has only just been honored with a statue at Washington. On May 7 William Couper's bronze figure of the poet, seated in academic robes and with thoughtful mien, was unveiled on a site at the intersection of Connecticut Avenue and M Street. The statue stands on a block of Bonacord granite brought from Sweden and carved in Scotland. The ceremony was the completion of the work of the Longfellow National Memorial Association undertaken about twelve years ago, whose membership, it is said, comprizes some of the most distinguished men in the public, industrial, and private life of America. The treasurer of the Memorial Association, Brainard H. Warner, presented the statue, and the acceptance on behalf of the nation was made by Attorney-General Wickersham, who represented the President. Many members of the poet's family were present. Those who delivered addresses were Bishop Alexander Mackay Smith, of Pennsylvania; Maj.-Gen. A. W. Greeley, who told the history of the statue; Prof. Bliss Perry, who spoke on "Longfellow the Man," and Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, on "Longfellow the Poet." Professor Perry is reported by the Washington *Post* as giving a reason why Longfellow may become the national poet of amalgamated America. Thus:

"Longfellow's hospitality as a private citizen foreshadowed one influence of his poetry. For two generations immigrants from Europe have perceived in the luminous pages of Longfellow's verse the heart of their own people. In the days to come, when America is to show a blending of races, a mingling of blood and traditions and faiths hitherto unknown in the history of civilization, it may be that Longfellow, because of the variety and sympathy of his cosmopolitan imagination, will be recognized as the national poet of the new America.

"But of that we know nothing. What we do know is that he was an ideal American citizen of his own day. Mellow words were his birthright. His mind was filled with fair presences and gracious thoughts, and his neighbors at least knew that that gentle heart was the home of a rare courage.

"Swift and far-reaching changes have been wrought in America since Longfellow's death; but this lover of children, walking in quiet ways, this refined and courteous host and gentleman, the scholar and poet of a generation more highly endowed than ours, is an ideal American still. The hot heart and the evil will, crude self-assertion and restless, homeless, aimless energy may well be hushed in the sculptured presence of Longfellow, and in the memory of his achievement, his serenity, his repose."

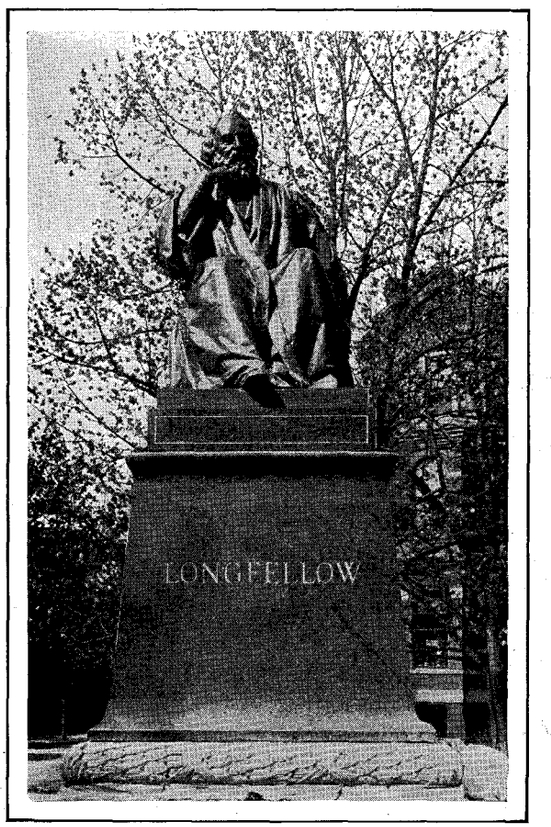
Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie undertook to "place" Longfellow in the world of letters. His essential thought, says the Washington *Post*, was that Longfellow was "typically American." These sentences are quoted:

"Those distinctive marks of race which make Homer a typical Greek, Dante a representative Italian, and Shakespeare the spokesman of England are on Longfellow. Longfellow's work is saturated with the quality of his people in their new field of expansion. His freedom from the sophistication of a more experienced country; his simplicity, due in large measure to the absence of social self-consciousness; his tranquil and deep-seated optimism, which is the effluence of an unexhausted soil; his happy and confident expectation, born of a sense of tremendous national vitality; his love of simple things in normal relations to worldwide interests of the mind; his courage in interpreting those deeper experiences which craftsmen who know art but do not know life call commonplaces; the unaffected and beautiful democracy of his spirit—these are the delicate flowers of our new world, and as much a part of it as its stretches of wilderness and the continental roll of its rivers. Longfellow's Americanism resides in quality, not in magnitude; in the spirit, not in the speech."

A downpour of rain at the end of the exercises caused one distinguished guest to remark: "The good poet has been baptized as well as unveiled."

SHAKESPEARE PROVED BACON BY ACROSTIC

IT is a fact, declares a writer in *Collier's*, that the name of Francis Bacon is signed, by a simple acrostic, in the poems and plays known to the world as those of William Shakespeare. Facts he seems to think will sweep away all doubts; and he has the word of a mathematician that acrostics placed as they are in the works of Shakespeare could not have come there by accident.



Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

THE NEW STATUE AT WASHINGTON,
Recently erected by the Longfellow National Memorial Association.

The discoverer of the "facts" is Mr. William Stone Booth, of Cambridge, Mass., who has lately written a book on "Some Acrostic Signatures of Francis Bacon." An exposition of Mr. Booth's "facts" is given by Mr. William L. Stoddard, who thinks them "astonishing," in spite of "other and unsuccessful attempts to produce similar facts," such as Delia Bacon's, Ignatius Donnelly's, and Mrs. Gallup's—to name only American cryptogramists. Telling us how to read the new acrostic which Mr. Booth has discovered interwoven in Shakespeare's poems and plays, he says:

"One reads to the right on the first line; then back, to the left on the second line; then forward again, to the right, on the third line; then back again, to the left, on the fourth line, and so on. The path of reading threads the lines with a string, as it were, disregarding the meaning, and using the text only as a row of letters. . . . The name, say, Francis Bacon, will begin at some prominent place, such as a corner initial. To read the signature, you start with this *F* and pass along the lines, to the right on the first, back to the left on the second, and so on, taking the *first r* after that *F*; the *first a* after that *r*; the *first n* after that *a*; and so on, choosing always the *first desired letter in the spelling of the name.* Thus, the first *n* after the first *o* after the first *c* . . . (in the word Bacon) will close the acrostic. This *n* must fall at a perfectly definite place, such as a corner opposite to where the signature began. If it fell at an indifferent spot, there would be no acrostic. Such, reduced to its simplest form, is the method

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used to fix Francis Bacon's name to the works of William Shakespeare."

Sometimes there are variations in placing the acrostic. "Often, instead of reading the acrostic on all the letters . . . it may be made only on the *initial* letters of the words. Again, it may be read on the *terminal* letters; that is, the first and last letters of the words. Again, on the capitals." The writer selects for exposition the acrostic found in the first poem on the page facing the title-page of the first folio edition, dated 1623. The poem is supposed to be by Ben Jonson. We read first the poem, then the exposition:

"The acrostic in this first poem in this first collected edition of the wonderful dramas begins with the first *F* on the first line, and runs to the first *N* of the last line, having passed through the whole composition.

— This **F**igure, that thou here seest put,
It was fo**r** gentle Shakespeare cut; —
— Wherein the Graver had **a** strife
with **N**ature, to out-doo the life: —
— O, could he but have drawne his wit
As well **i**n brasse, as he hath hit —
— His face, the Print would then surpasse
All, that was ever writ in **b**rasse. —
— But, since he **c**an not, Reader, looke
Not on his Picture, but his Booke. —

B. I.

"*Read on the terminals*—the first and last letters of each word—spelling *Francis Bacon*.

"On the top line, starting to the right, we find simply the *F* of *Figure*. There is no *r* at the beginning or end of any word on this line. We now read back, on the second line, to the left. We light on the *r* of *for* as the *first terminal r* after the *first terminal f*. We must now seek the next terminal *a*. Continuing our thread-like course, on the third line, to the right, we get the *a* just before *strife*. Coming back, on the next line, we get as the first terminal *n* after this *a* the *N* of *Nature*. Continuing onward, on the next line, to the right, we get, as the next *c* after this *n*, the *c* of *could*. There is no terminal *i* till we arrive at the *i* of *in*, on the next line. Our *s* is in the word *as*. We have thus spelled *Francis*.

"Spell Bacon: Thread the next line, to the right, and continue to the left on the following one, looking for a terminal *b*. The first *b* we come to is that in *brasse*. . . . . .

"The *a* we get from *all*. Going to the right, again, we find that the first *c* after this *a* is the *c* of *can not;* continuing on the last line, to the left, we find the *o* in *on*, and the final *n* is the initial of *Not*. Thus, on the last word (in the order of reading) of the last line of the poem, the acrostic is concluded. We have spelled Francis Bacon."

"The Tempest" is the first play in the Folio, and in it, we are told, over ten signatures have been found. The entire First Folio contains roughly two hundred of these acrostics. Further:

"They occur on the first and last pages of the plays with few exceptions, and practically always on the wrongly numbered pages, of which there are many. In modern editions of Shakespeare the acrostics are lost, since they are purely typographical, and must have been adjusted, if not inserted, in proof. 'Venus and Adonis,' 'The Passionate Pilgrim,' 'The Phœnix and the Turtle,' are among the books where these acrostics exist. Bacon's name is also signed by an acrostic to a book of 'Essayes, Religious Meditations, Places of Perswasion and Disswasion,' as well as to a 'Translation of Certaine Psalms,' both volumes bearing his name in the dedication.

"Can these signatures be accidents? It is possible that one might be an accident. In fact, an excellent signature of Francis Bacon has been discovered on a page of a book of poems by Shelley. This is an indication of the truth that it is possible, tho unlikely, to find one anywhere by accident. If a certain train from New York encountered a cow on the track, say one mile out of each important station on the way to Boston, we should be driven to the conclusion that human design was at work, for cows are not noted for concerted action. In regard, more particularly, to these acrostic signatures in Shakespeare, a mathematician has stated that one from corner to corner on the first page of a book and a second from corner to corner on the last page of the same book (as in the case of 'The Rape of Lucrece') utterly removed all doubts as to the accidental nature of the cipher.

"*F*ortunately fo*r* Bacon, however, Providence does not work haphazard. The question now comes: Does not the making of the *a*crostic seriously hamper the writer? Let me answer with a practical specime*n*. I am writing this paragraph to state a definite idea. I wish at the same time to *s*ign *i*t with an acrostic of the name Francis *B*acon. If, therefore, the reader will read on the terminal letters, beginning *a*t the first letter of the paragraph, and spell in the regular way, weaving in and out as before, alternately, to the right and left, he will find that he will *c*onclude with the last letter *o*f the last word of the paragraph, thus closing the acrostic. After the first draft of this paragraph, the changes I had to make so that it would embrace the cipher came to about seve*n*."

WOMAN'S LOVE FOR CHOPIN

IT is often said that Chopin is the Poe of the piano. But this comparison Mr. Henderson tries to upset by applying a feminine test. If Chopin truly were the musical companion of that singular mind, says the critic of *The Sun* (New York), women would be less likely to love him. Neither Poe nor his German congener, Hofmann, are greatly relished by women. Chopin, on the other hand, numbers his devotees mainly among women, and, says Mr. Henderson, this is because of the "singularly appealing character of his music." It is the appeal, the writer goes on to discriminate, "of the man whose incapacity seeks its complement in the superior steadiness and purity of the eternal feminine." He pauses to observe that "it is no pertinent comment on this view that George Sand was morally neither steady nor pure." He finds his reason in a general law of woman's nature which he thus interprets:

"The weakness of man is the strength of woman. She is and has been in all time his protectress. She is the incarnate parent and guardian. When the strong man stands before her she rejoices in his strength and is ready to twine herself about him as the vine about the oak. But she is equally happy to be the support of the weak, and it is in acting as the prop and the defense of some such nature as that which sang the major melody of the famous funeral march that she rises to heights of extraordinary splendor. This is the woman who in hours of ease is uncertain and coy, but in the hour of agony is a ministering angel.

"Here then we may perhaps find the true explanation of woman's love of Chopin's music. It is beyond question that his greater works soar in regions to which her reason and her imagination, save in a few scattered instances, are strangers. Yet in these very works exist characteristic qualities which are more frankly exposed in the composer's more popular creations."

Such an accounting of woman's love for Chopin would bear ill an application to the cases of Poe and Hofmann. Mr. Henderson writes:

"The resemblances between Chopin and Poe lie fairly on the surface, but they are neither vital nor masterful. The music-lover who understands the philosophy of form can discern them at a glance. As for the brotherhood of the spirit supposed to bind these two, it is but a distant family resemblance. And it is not a factor in the worship of Chopin by woman."

What the woman feels in the music of Chopin, we read, is the underlying weakness of the personal fiber which constructed it. Further:

"The Chopin of the D-flat valse is a humorist of the progeny of Italian 'concetti.' The Chopin of the saccharine funeral march a master laboring in the refuse of his worst banalities. Only in the first and last movements of this composition does he rise to his own surface, but these are the movements for which the palpitating among women care nothing. The other movements touch deeply the lighter souls among the world's better half, for they combine gentle sentimentality with mediocrity of invention. The weakness of the personality of the artist is here disclosed brilliantly in polished and ingratiating art. Woman yields to the appeal of its elegant littleness. She receives into her heart the fluttering spirit."

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THE STANDARD OF PERFECTION

BY FRANK H. VIZETELLY, F. S. A.

Managing Editor of The Standard Dictionary; Member of the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts, Manufacture and Commerce.

PERFECTION is a quality that is attained only after years of patient perseverance; it is the fruit of calm, deliberate determination to reach the highest degree of excellence attainable to man. In the making of pianos, perfection is that phase which the leading manufacturers strive for but which only a very few succeed in attaining; it is the result of individual effort and personal supervision. No one who has walked through a piano-maker's workshop has any idea of the great number of important details that go into the making of a high-grade piano. Few, indeed, can realize the extent of the investment that must be made before a perfect instrument can be offered for sale.

William Knabe, founder of the great company which bears his name, which now makes more than 3500 per annum, won renown through the thoroughness and excellence of his workmanship. He built pianos with infinite care and masterful knowledge. With him time was always subservient to art. He took much longer to construct his instrument than did the ordinary piano manufacturer, but he always had the satisfaction of knowing that the best workmanship that brains and art could command had been employed in making his instrument. Little wonder then that a man who built on such a solid foundation should have built so well, and that to-day the Knabe factory covers more than six acres of ground and nearly 500,000 square feet of floor space, irrespective of the great lumber yards where more than a million dollars' worth of choice, costly, and rare woods, collected at enormous risks and great expense from all parts of the world, are stored for seasoning and for use when occasion offers. These factories are without question the largest in the world, and within their walls are stored vast quantities of ivory, leather, felt, wire strings, cloth, screws, tuning-pins, and the hundred and one smaller accessories used in piano-making.

The Knabe family of to-day, direct descendants of the founder, give the same *personal care and attention to the details of piano construction*. Entering the factory as apprentices, they have risen step by step through the departments until they have attained complete mastery of the art of piano-making, and there is no piano manufactured in the world to-day the making of which has so long been entirely under the supervision of one family. Assisting them there is a vast army of especially trained and efficient employees, many of whom have spent from twenty to thirty years in the factory. They are the experts who are living the life that only the artist lives, laboring as lovingly over each instrument as does the sculptor over the marble masterpieces of his creation. To them, the mellow tones of some recently completed instrument are as the awakening of a soul that sings a song sublime; the heart of the instrument has spoken, and as each string vibrates and the rich volume of sound strikes the ear, it is as if a living creature spoke. Pride of workmanship under such conditions is pardonable, and every worker shares in it. But to make a perfect instrument takes time. Let no one imagine that high-grade pianos are assembled together like so many of the packing-case type of instruments of music that are offered for sale nowadays. The very best of material, honest workmanship, scientific accuracy in every detail are the essentials of all pianos that are up to the standard of perfection established by Knabe.

This standard of perfection in pianos has been maintained by William Knabe & Company. After nearly three-quarters of a century of painstaking labor, this company ranks to-day second to none. Its instruments are recognized as the best that human ingenuity and human effort can make. If you want such a piano made to order, it will take from six months to two years to make it—the time depending upon the style and design, and dating from the day when the log is taken from the lumber-yard and sent to the sawmill.

The evolution of the piano from its prototype the *dulcimer* took no less than 1,500 years. This prototype was known for ages as the *santir* to both the Arabs and the Persians. It was played with the hand with leather-covered plectra, and this feature was adopted in the early instruments fitted with finger-keys.

The *tamboura* was the first keyed instrument. Guido Arentino, a Benedictine monk of the tenth century, has been credited with the invention of musical notation and of finger-keys; and it is claimed that he applied them first to the organ in 950. But in 757 Constantine V., Emperor of Byzantium, presented as a gift to Pepin le Bref, King of France, an organ having finger-keys (*clavis*). Among other names given to the dulcimer were the *cymbaly* of the Poles and the *cimbalom* of the Magyars.

The title of Christofale to the distinction of having invented the piano is now pretty well established. The Italians designate him as Bartolmeo Cristoforo. He made his first instrument while in the employ of the Duke of Tuscany in 1710. This showed him to be a mechanical genius. He introduced improvements in the mechanism, the case, and the sounding-board of both the harpsichord and the piano.

The *clavecin* or *harpsichord* was the direct forerunner of the piano and had considerable vogue. This too was a stringed instrument in which the strings were not struck by hammers but plucked by quills operated by finger-keys. Originally this instrument had three octaves, then four, then five, and at the end of the eighteenth century it had six. Originally each note had two strings. Primitive as was the first of these instruments, improvements have steadily been made in it, until the *standard of perfection* in the world-famous Knabe Piano was reached. Every one of the musical nations of the earth may be said to have shared in the development of the piano. The Italian was closely followed by the German, and he in turn by the French, the English, and the American, until to-day one must look to an American manufacturer for an instrument of the highest grade. To the inventive genius of the American manufacturer we owe all the important modern improvements that have been made in the pianoforte, and to none more than to the company founded by William Knabe almost seventy-five years ago.

The Knabe piano is not merely a work of art built on scientific principles; it is an instrument with the soul of music within its case. Its tones and melodies speak to the heart—they are sublime.

It was of such music that Carlyle said: "It is a kind of unfathomable speech which leads us to the edge of the Infinite and lets us gaze into that!"

Of the qualities of the Knabe piano more competent experts than I have attested and none more freely than the great Saint-Saëns. "The ease and evenness of the action," says he, "the limpidity and charm of the tone, above all, that rare quality possest to sustain tone and sing like a human voice, as well as the varieties of tone-color met with, all combine in making it the most magnificent and delightful instrument it is my good fortune to play upon."

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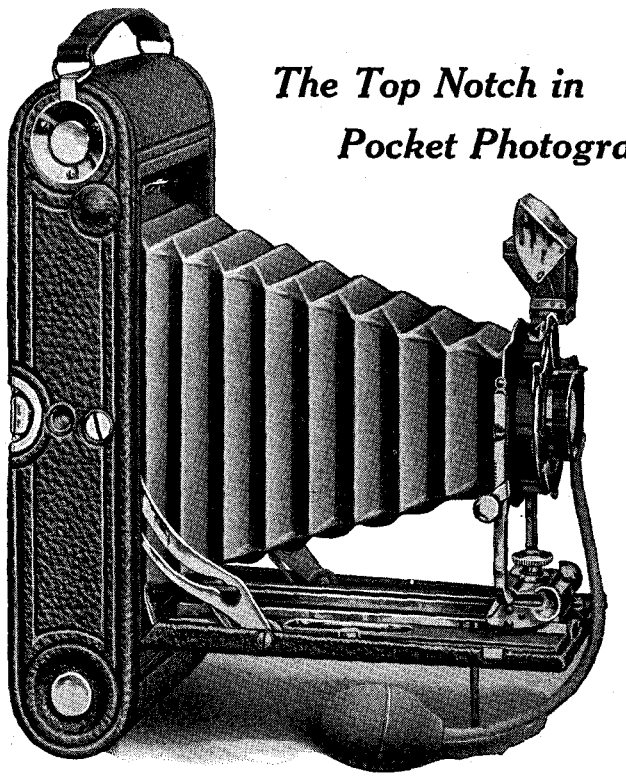

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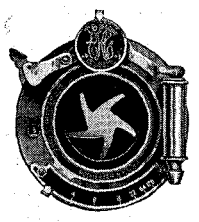

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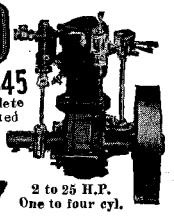

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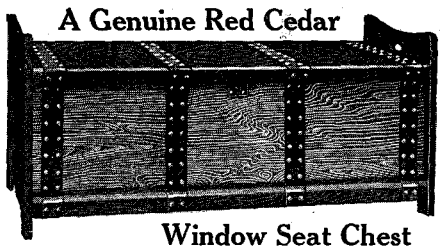

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CURRENT POETRY

The Song of the Goose Girl

By Alix Egerton

King Arthur and his knights go riding by, go riding by,
Queen Guinivere and Lancelot go riding by, and I,
Who keep my flock the road beside,
Have seen them ride
And heard them sing:
"It is the Spring,
And trees once more are blossoming."

I heard Sir Lancelot sing: "O Heart's Desire, my Heart's Desire,
The spark of life has fanned yet once again to flame of fire."
I heard the Queen's voice caroling:
"It is the Spring,
The breath of May
And cuckoo's lay
Have called us back to earth this day."

From Avalon they come on each May-day, on each May-day,
Through Camelot and Lyonesse to Joyous Garde, they wend their way.
I keep my flock the road beside,
And see them ride
And hear them sing:
"It is the Spring,
And Life once more is blossoming."

O Queen of rainbow mist from shore to shore, and shore to shore,
As onward through this drowsy land of ours you pass once more,
There comes the first call of the Spring,
And as you sing
With sudden zest
At your behest
Men hail once more the Mystic Quest.

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

The Hill o' Dreams.

My grief! for the days by an' done,
When I was a young girl straight an' tall,
Comin' alone at set o' sun
Up the high hill-road from Cushendall.
I thought the miles no hardship then,
Nor the road long weary to my feet—
For the thrushes sang in the cool deep glen
An' the evenin' air was cool an' sweet.

My head with many a thought was throng
An' many a dream as I never told;
My heart would lift at a wee bird's song.
Or at seein' a whin-bush crowned with gold.
An' always I'd look back at the say
Or the turn o' the road shut out the sight
Of the long waves curlin' into the bay,
An' breakin' in foam where the sands is white.

I was married young on a dacent man,
As ma y would call a prudent choice,
But he never could hear how the river ran
Singin' a song in a changin' voice.
Nor thought to see on the bay's blue wather
A ship with yellow sails unfurled,
Bearin' away a king's young daughter
Over the brim of the heavin' world.

The hills seems weary now to my feet,
The miles be's many, and dreams be's few,
The evenin' air's not near so sweet,
The birds don't sing as they used to do.
An' I'm that tired at the top of the hill
That I haven't the heart to turn at all,
To watch the curlin' breakers fill
The wee round bay at Cushendall.

—*New Ireland Review.*

IF YOUR DINNER DISTRESSES
half a teaspoon of *Horsford's Acid Phosphate* in half a glass of water brings quick relief—*makes digestion natural and easy.*

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SHEAR WIT

Not Within His Jurisdiction.—A well-known New York judge invited a friend of his, a lawyer from Boston, to go for a short trip on his yacht. A storm came up and the boat began to roll and toss in a manner which the Boston lawyer did not relish.

The judge laid a hand on his friend's shoulder and said: "My dear fellow, is there anything I can do to make you comfortable?"

"Yes," was the grim reply, "overrule this motion."—*Brooklyn Life.*

The Principal One.—STELLA—"Have you saved your gas receipts?"

BELLA—"Yes, I have an engagement ring."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Recipe.—"Whenever I try to make a speech, everybody laughs."

"I know how to fix that."

"How?"

"Try to say something funny."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

"Not Any To-Day."—Last Monday was the young wife's first wash day, and the comical way in which she went about pinning the clothes on the line convinced the watchful neighbors that housework experience had never before been hers.

"Ash-es! Ash-es!" boomed a mighty voice far down the alley.

It came nearer and nearer until a grimy face lifted itself over the top of her fence and a great bellow startled her into dropping one of hubby's socks.

"Ash-es! Ash-es!"

The bride uttered a little scream. "No," she said timidly. "I'm afraid we don't want any to-day."—*Philadelphia Times.*

Keeps Its Balance.—SHE—"Does the course of their love run smooth?"

HE—"Oh, yes: there are banks on both sides."—*New York Evening Telegram.*

MEMORY MENDING

What Food alone Can Do for the Memory.

The influence of food upon the brain and memory is so little understood that people are inclined to marvel at it.

Take a person who has been living on improperly selected food and put him upon a scientific diet in which the food Grape-Nuts is largely used and the increase of mental power that follows is truly remarkable.

A Canadian who was sent to Colorado for his health illustrates this point in a most convincing manner:

"One year ago I came from Canada a nervous wreck, so my physician said, and reduced in weight to almost a skeleton and my memory was so poor that conversations had to be repeated that had taken place only a few hours before. I was unable to rest day or night for my nervous system was shattered.

"The change of climate helped me a little but it was soon seen that this was not all that I needed. I required the proper selection of food although I did not realize it until a friend recommended Grape-Nuts to me and I gave this food a thorough trial. Then I knew what the right food could do and I began to change in my feelings and bodily condition.

"This kept up until now after 6 months use of Grape-Nuts all my nervous trouble has entirely disappeared, I have gained in flesh all that I had lost and what is more wonderful to me than anything else my memory is as good as it ever was.

"Grape-Nuts has remade me all over, mind and body, when I never expected to be well and happy again." "There's a Reason."

Look for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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Delivered AT ONCE To Your Home
WITHOUT A DOLLAR DOWN

Few more sumptuous or appropriate articles of furnishing for the tasteful home could be imagined than this splendid timepiece. None could be more lastingly appreciated in any refined home than this beautiful clock. We are the manufacturers of this clock. We ship it direct from the factory, and give you the benefit of saving the profits of salesmen, jobbers and retailers. You cannot duplicate a clock of the reliability and beauty of this beautiful colonial timepiece at several times the price we are now offering it.

No other timepiece can compare in the beauty of its furnishing to the clock of our forefathers duplicated in

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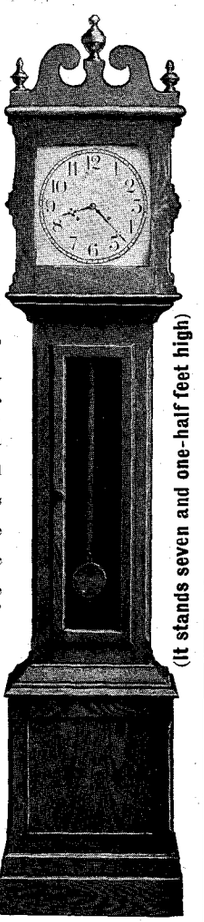
The charm of a tall clock for hall or stairway or room appeals to every lover of the home beautiful. The fascination of such a clock grows with its faithful service, and soon it becomes a friend none would spare.



(It stands seven and one-half feet high)

Attractive Features of Our Special Offer Clock

Size The clock stands 7½ feet from the floor, the full tall-clock height, an imposing addition to the home furnishings.

Finish We offer you selection of polished cherry, mahoganized and polished oak.

Ornaments *Top ornaments* brass, polished and lacquered. Solid cast brass extension handle on lower door.

Crystals Doors of extra French glass, giving a very rich appearance to the clock.

Dial The dial is twelve and one-half inches square with black Arabic figures.

Movement Our standard, heavy brass movement, running 8 days on one winding. The pendulum is of polished brass. A sweet, rich, soft-toned gong strikes the hours and half-hours.

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Our knowledge of the reliability, beauty and charm of this clock, and our conviction that it will please you beyond your anticipations, lead us to make this most **unusual Approval offer.** Upon receipt of the coupon below, we will ship the clock to you from our factory, prepaying all freight. If it is not what you expected, or does not please you, you may ship it right back to us, carriage charges collect. **The examination will not cost you a single cent.** If the clock is acceptable, use it ten days and then if satisfactory remit to us $8.00, and the balance $3.00 per month for eight months, or, if you care to pay in one sum, remit us the cash price—$29.50.

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We have had long experience in shipping clocks, and every clock leaves our factory securely boxed and packed. During the past forty-four years we have been selling high grade timepieces. Our customers run into the thousands. Our clocks are rendering faithful service in homes all over the Nation. We know that if you once saw this beautiful hall clock you would not be without it. Remember we take all risk.

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Finish (state whether polished *cherry, mahoganized* or polished oak) for inspection. If the clock is satisfactory I agree to remit $8.00 within ten days of its receipt, and pay the balance of the price, $3.00 a month for eight months, or to remit the cash price, $29.50, within ten days of its receipt. It is understood that this examination will not cost me anything provided the clock is not accepted.

Name .....

Date..... Address.....

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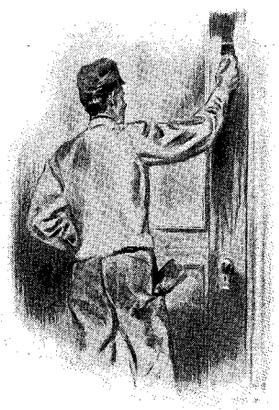

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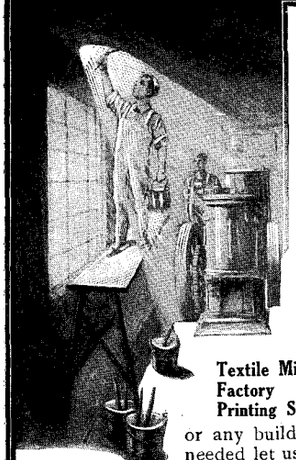

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or any building where good lighting and sanitary conditions are needed let us tell you the reasons why Gloss-O-Lite was selected for use on many of the finest business buildings. *Not sold by dealers.*

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His Explanation.—The milkman stood before her, nervously twirling his hat in his hands.

"So," she said, sternly, "you have come at last?"

"Yes, madam. You sent for me, I believe," he replied.

"I wished to tell you that I found a minnow in the milk yesterday morning."

"I am sorry, madam: but if the cows will drink from the brook instead of from the trough, I can not help it."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Meant for Encouragement.—ARTIST—"Yes, I keep pegging away. Sometimes I get discouraged and say to myself, 'What's the use?'"

FRIEND—"Don't give up, old man. You can't do worse than you've done, you know."—*Judge.*

The Reason.—The following conversation was overheard between two boys, aged seven and five: "Joe, why can't chickens talk?" "Aw, they don't have to. When they wants anything, they just pull their wish-bones and they gets their wish."—*The Delineator.*

Woman Suffrage.—GLADYS—"So you've sent Herbert about his business, have you?"

MAYBELLE—"Yes. But I have since used the—er—recall on him."—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Question.—UNCLE JOE—"Yes, Teddy, it is quite possible that there are people in the moon."

LITTLE TEDDY—"Well, what becomes of them when there isn't any moon?"—*United Presbyterian.*

A Pirate.—"What do you think of Miss Calihope's voice?" whispered the tall girl with the mountainous pompadour.

"She sings like a pirate," growled the rude man in the starry vest.

"Like a pirate? Gracious! And what is the resemblance?"

"She's rough on the high C's."—*Chicago Daily News.*

A Suggestion.—MR. SIMPLE—"I see that this here piano-playin' Paderewski has got the rheumatism in his hand so he can't play."

MRS. SIMPLE—"Then why don't he use one of these mechanical pianos?"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

It Sure Ain't.—"Money may make the mare go," said Uncle Eben, "but I don't see as it's much of a guaranty agin kickin'."—*Washington Star.*

The Spice of Life.—ASHLEY—"Do you have much variety in your boarding-house?"

SEYMOUR—"Well, we have three different names for the meals."—*London World.*

Half Done.—"Your husband has merely fainted."

"Dear, dear, these men always do things by halves."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter* (Munich).

Encouraging.—"Tell me frankly, sir, what do you think of my daughter's voice?"

"Well, madam, I think she may have a brilliant future in water-color painting."—*Figaro* (Paris).

In the Black Forest.—"That man's passport is all right. Why does the policeman carry him off?"

"Oh, the policeman is afraid to go home through the dark woods alone."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter* (Munich).

Hott?
Tired?
Thirsty?

Coca-Cola

Is Cooling — Refreshing
Thirst-Quenching

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Everywhere

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola

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A Needless Warning.—Very often the friend who slaps you heartily on the back is getting ready to make a light touch.—*Dallas News.*

A Wasted Evening.—First Music Critic—"I wasted a whole evening by going to that new pianist's concert last night!"

Second Music Critic—"Why?"

First Music Critic—"His playing was above criticism!"—*Judge.*

The Only Way.—"We all make blunders. I thought once I was a square peg when I was really a round one."

"How did you find out your mistake?"

"I got into a hole!"—*Boston Transcript.*

Stuck.—Gunner—"Why in the world do the fellows around this club allude to old Foggman as 'Mr. Automobile?' He's not swift, is he?"

Guyer—"Just the opposite. It's a polite way of calling him old 'Stick in the Mud.'"—*Chicago News.*

Either is Correct.—"A book-worm," said papa, "is a person who would rather read than eat, or it is a worm that would rather eat than read."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Valuable Information.—A—"I used a word in speaking to my wife which offended her sorely a week ago. She has not spoken a syllable to me since."

B—"Would you mind telling me what it was?"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Courage Begets Courage.—Young Wife (as a beggar gobbles down one of her biscuits)—"Thank heaven! That fellow makes me believe in myself again."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

May 7.—Finnish election results show that the Diet will carry on the struggle against Russian control.

May 10.—The ceremony of girding the Sword of Osman on Mohamed V. is carried out at the Ayoub Mosque.

The Russian Emperor refuses to sign the Naval Staff Bill or to accept the Cabinet's resignation.

The *Mauretania* breaks the Atlantic record eastward, making the run from the Ambrose lightship to Daunt's Rock in 4 days, 18 hours and 11 minutes.

May 11.—The French unions of State employees vote to strike at once after the Chamber of Deputies decides to postpone debate on the question of syndicates; the Government announces its intention to make no concession.

China and Russia sign an agreement regarding the government of the Russian railway zone in Manchuria, based on the sovereignty of China, and assuring protection to foreign interests.

May 12.—Twenty-four mutineers of the army and navy are hanged in Constantinople.

The Cuban House of Representatives, by a vote of 52 to 20, passes the National Lottery Bill.

May 13.—The Turkish Chamber of Deputies approves the Turko-Bulgarian protocol settling all claims arising through the proclamation of Bulgaria's independence.

Domestic

Washington

May 7.—A statue of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow is unveiled in Washington.

May 10.—President Taft appoints Henry Groves O'Connor, a Democrat, United States Judge for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

May 11.—The President through the State Department congratulates the Shah on the reestablishment of a constitutional régime.

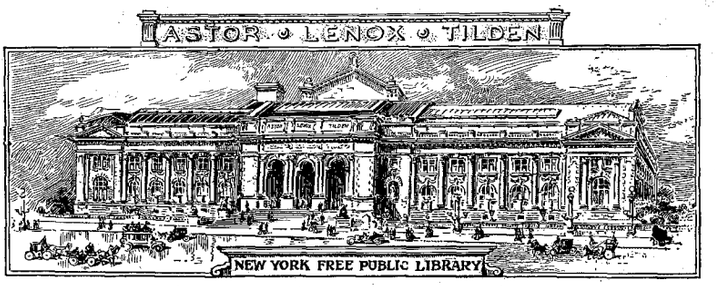
May 12.—The nominations of Oscar S. Straus, for Ambassador to Turkey, and W. W. Rockhill, for Ambassador to Russia, are sent to the Senate by President Taft.

General

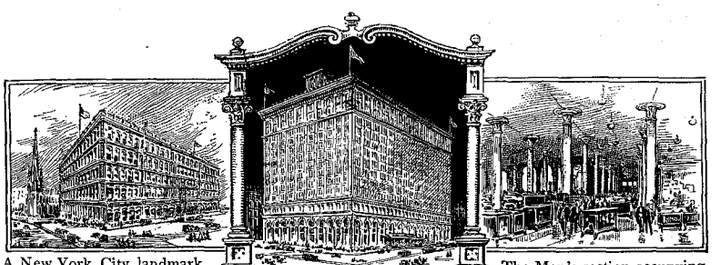
May 10.—James H. Boyle and his wife, Helen Boyle, convicted of kidnaping Willie Whitla, are sentenced to life and 25 years, respectively, in the penitentiary.

May 12.—A monument to Captain Henry Wirz, commander of Andersonville prison, is unveiled in Andersonville, Georgia.

New York's Three Public Libraries United in One Group



Wanamaker's Three Exclusive Stores United in One Group



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the particulars of which are important to everybody building anew or reconstructing the old. It is now an admitted fact that we have worked out a great thought in constructing our large new building especially to install a new kind of Furnishing and Decoration business, wherein we have now upwards of three millions of dollars in fine and distinctive Furniture, Draperies and Floor Coverings and all that pertains to a home, and are able at all times to assemble and group the actual pieces of Furniture, Wall, Window and Floor Coverings and show by a staff of artistic and experienced men the harmonious furnishings of a single simple or elaborate room, or an entire mansion swung into balance and harmony, according to the individuality of the owner, with cost estimated, not by pictures or photographs, but definitely and reasonably by the actual articles. This business, just begun, is the growing quantity of the Wanamaker business, twelve years in New York and in Philadelphia for the last 48 years. Behind it there are all our valuable mistakes, and costly experiences and perfected systems, to enable us to perform in the best manner whatever we undertake.

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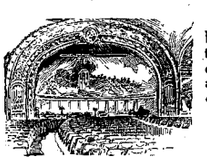

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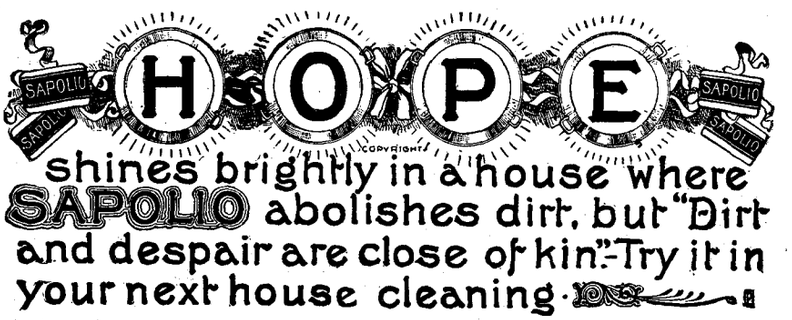

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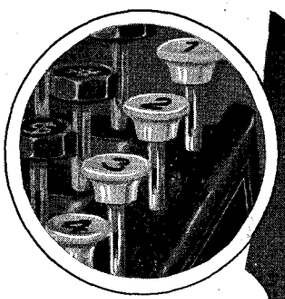

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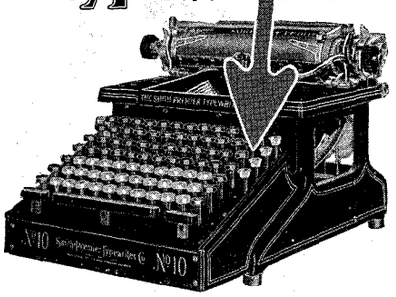

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Altsheler, Joseph A. The Recovery—A Story of Kentucky. 12mo, pp. 353. New York: Frank F. Lovell Co. $1.50.

Andreyev, Leonid. The Seven Who were Hanged—A Story. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 190. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co. $1.

Bainbridge, William Seaman. Life's Day—Guide-Posts and Danger-Signals in Health. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.35 net.

Bartlett, Frederick Drin. The Web of the Golden Spider. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Bates, E. Katharine. Do the Dead Depart? and Other Questions. 12mo, pp. 263. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. $1.50.

Bohannon, Hattie Donovan. The Light of Stars. 12mo, pp. 351. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1 net.

Brebner, Percy. A Royal Ward. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 343. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Browning, Robert. Rabbi Ben Ezra. 16mo, pp. 21. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher.

Calhoun, Frances Boyd. Miss Minerva and William Green Hill. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 212. Chicago: Reilly & Britton Co. $1.

Carr, Clark E. The Railway Mail Service. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 48. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Carter, Charles Frederick. When Railroads Were New. 8vo, pp. 324. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2 net.

The railroad, as a historical phenomenon, mechanical, social, and economic, has been very much neglected in literature. Every one uses the steam-cars; few, if any, know much about the beginning of the American engine, the steps by which it was developed, until it became the propelling force of a "flyer." Art has shown us in E. L. Henry's charming picture the point at which steam-power superseded the mule-drawn barge, which carried the traveler "remote" and certainly if not "unfriended," at any rate "slow," along the Erie Canal. But few know about the "Stourbridge Lion," the "Best Friend of Charleston," the "Sandusky," the first locomotive with a whistle, or Peter Cooper's "Tom Thumb." Then there are the geniuses who invented the successive improvements in the engine, the engineers who surmounted physical obstructions in a safe and level roadbed, and the giants of finance and administration who opened up the country by the vast lines which have transformed the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Winnipeg and Seattle to New Orleans.

The story is told in a clear, accurate, and interesting manner in the present volume, which is enriched with many illustrations and should find a place in every popular library.

Chamberlain, Lucia. The Other Side of the Door. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 276. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

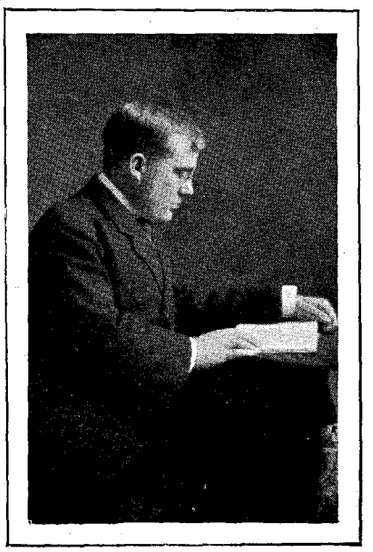
Chambers, Robert W. Special Messenger. Pp. 260. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Very different from the recent society novels that have come from the pen of Mr. Chambers is "Special Messenger," a stirring tale of the Civil War. While it is primarily a war story, and as such of special interest to masculine readers, there is yet enough of the romantic element to interest the other sex as well. It tells of the novel adventures and hair-breadth escapes of a fair young woman who, Southern by birth but of Northern sympathies, becomes a special messenger of the Union army. By ingenious devices and consummate acting, more than one Confederate officer is outwitted and a few hearts broken in the bargain. In spite of her mannish occupation, the Special Messenger remains thoroughly feminine. A satisfactory hero in the form of a Union bandmaster puts in an appearance in the initial chapter, apparently loses his life, and is finally resurrected with happy results.

There is not always a strong connecting-link binding the different parts of the story and occasional chapters form complete storiettes in themselves. With his usual skill, Mr. Chambers holds the reader's attention from start to finish.

Channing, Edward, and **Landing,** Marion F. The Story of the Great Lakes. 8vo, pp. 398. The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

The history of the North-American continent during the years of its early settlement by French and English owes much of its romantic coloring to the exciting incidents and varied events which happened among the Great Lakes which were the highways as well as the fishing-grounds of aborigines and settlers alike. For three centuries their shores have been scenes of trade and battle. While originally the home of savages, they were first discovered, mapped, and described by such intrepid Frenchmen as Champlain, La Salle, and Hennepin. The missionary, the trader, and the soldier found stubborn enemies in the Indian tribes who resented their intrusion as teachers of a new religion, a new method of trade, and new weapons of war. The struggle between the old and the new may be said to have lasted for a century. When Cadillac founded Detroit in 1701 this was one of the first permanent colonies of Europeans. He had wisely chosen this site as the real key to the Great Lakes. In the century that was past all the difficulties of exploration had been overcome and a knowledge of the resources of the new regions had been communicated to Europe from which bands of adventurers kept up an endless stream of immigration. But after the



FREDERICK DRIN BARTLETT,
Author of "The Web of the Golden Spider."

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founding of Detroit a bitter struggle for the possession of the territory raged for many years. France and England first contended for the prize and subsequently England and the American colonies. But during all these struggles there was raging a cruel war between the white man of whatever nation as he advanced farther and farther into the interior and the red man, who was retiring and falling before him. The present volume gives us some of the main features of this bloody conflict. The authors have clearly divided their subject into three sections, and after their interesting account, first, of "The Discovery and Exploration," and, second, of "The Struggle for Possession," the last third of the volume is devoted to "Occupation and Development." The building of the Erie Canal in 1825, and the coming of the railroad to Lake Erie a quarter of a century later, gave vast impetus to the three great industries of the Lakes, the fur trade, copper-mining, and lumbering. From this epoch Chicago became the great emporium of the Central West, and the Lakes, inland oceans, crowded with shipping.

The work is well supplied in maps and illustrations, and some of the drawings, such as Father Hennepin's view of Niagara Falls, are curious as well as interesting. The bibliography is a useful one and the index complete.

ALMA MARTIN ESTABROOK,
Author of "The Rule of Three."

Estabrook, Alma Martin. The Rule of Three—A Story of Pike's Peak. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 309. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

Faith and Works of Christian Science. By the writer of "Confessio Medici." 12mo, pp. 292. New York: The Macmillan Co.

Fifty Years of Darwinism. Modern Aspects of Evolution. Centennial Addresses in Honor of Charles Darwin, Before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Baltimore, Friday, January 1, 1909. 8vo, pp. 274. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2 net.

Fitzmaurice-Kelly, James. Chapters on Spanish Literature. 8vo, pp. 259. London: Archibald Constable & Co., Ltd.

While modestly styling his work "Chapters on" and not a "History of" Spanish literature, Mr. Fitzmaurice-Kelly has managed to outline pretty clearly every main feature of his subject from the epic of the "Cid" to the modern novel of Spain. His

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work is that of a scholar and an enthusiast and if we trace in these chapters somewhat plainly the desultoriness of the lecture, rather than of the historic and critical study, this renders them all the more charming and to most readers the more readable.

It is to the Hispanic Society of America that we are indirectly indebted for these "Chapters." It was they who invited the author to give a course of lectures on Spanish literature in America. The Universities of Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Pennsylvania, Yale, as well as the institutions of Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, and Smith's College had the privilege of listening to the author. We commend the work to Spanish students in particular, but all lovers of literature and criticism will be interested in it. The verified translations are smooth and elegant, and the work is rendered complete by a good index.

Futrelle, Jacques. Elusive Isabel. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 273. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Gallatin, Francis D. An Unfinished Divorce. or, Her Better Self. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: Cochrane Publishing Co. $1.50.

Garrison, Wendell Phillips. Letters and Memorials of. 12mo, pp. 297. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

A Gentleman From Mississippi. A Novel. Founded on the popular Play of the same title Produced under the Managements of Wm. A. Brady and Jos. R. Grismer. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 189. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Co. 60 cents.

Gibbons, James Cardinal. True Manhood. 16mo, pp. 23. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Gibbon, Perceval. Salvator. 12mo, pp. 324. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Girdlestone, R. B. Old-Testament Theology and Modern Ideas. 16mo, pp. 128. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Going, Charles Buxton. Star-Glow and Song. 12mo, pp. 204. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.20 net.

Gollancz, I. [Editor]. Romeo and Juliet. The Lamb Shakespeare for the Young. Based on Lamb's Tales; with passages and scenes inserted from the Play, and songs set to Music. 12mo, pp. 81. Illustrated. New York: Duffield & Co. 80 cents net.

Gollancz, I. [Editor]. Macbeth. The Lamb Shakespeare for the Young. Based on Lamb's Tales; with passages and scenes inserted from the Play. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 71. New York: Duffield & Co. 80 cents net.

Gorham, Francis. The Lone Trail at Thirty. 8vo, pp. 77. Boston: Black Lion Publishers.

Gummere, Francis B. The Old English Epic, translated in the original meters. 12mo, pp. 200. The Macmillan Co. $1.10 net.

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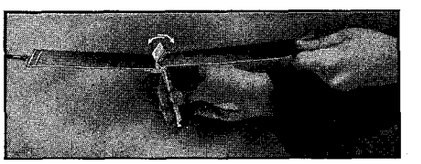

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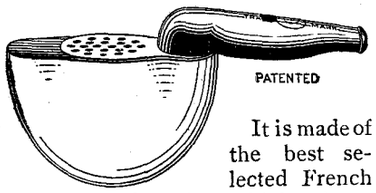

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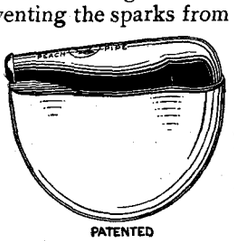

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by the translator render the present work doubly valuable as a complete and compendious guide-book to a somewhat obscure department of English literature.

Haggard, H. Rider. The Lady of the Heavens. 12mo, pp. 342. New York: Frank F. Lovell Co.

Hanks, Charles Stedman. Our Plymouth Forefathers—The Real Founders of Our Republic. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 339. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1.50.

Harnack, Adolph. The Mission and Expansion of Christianity during the First Three Centuries. Translated and Edited by James Moffatt. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 514 and 358. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $7.

These learned volumes contain what is practically a history of the Church's expansion during the first three centuries as it is viewed by a critic who rejects every detail and all data which can not be certified by the tests of modern criticism. According to Professor Harnack, "the primitive history of the Church's missions lies buried in legend." These "legends in connection with the apostolic mission" are now recognized as "worthless." The author therefore barely touches upon them. The period covered by the Acts of the Apostles and of the spread of the Church during the whole apostolic age, is only detailed so far as it can be ascertained from "reliable material." This reliable material is exhaustively treated. It consists of inscriptions and such facts concerning ancient geography and statistics as are relevant. By this means the history of the expansion of Christianity in the separate provinces has been clearly outlined. The character of the Pauline mission is finely and boldly outlined principally by a reference to the Pauline epistles. Particularly clear and satisfying is the manner in which Dr. Harnack explains the reasons why the Church of the Jews became the Church of the Gentiles. As his work advances he shows how the mists of legend fade away and the spread of the faith becomes a concrete and actual thing as it moves more actively and comprehensively, until what Crassus and Anthony failed to accomplish was brought about by the missionaries, and Armenia, as Jerome pithily put it, *deposuit pharetras*, laid down her arms at the foot of Christian Rome at the end of the third century.

This fresh and accurate work will hereafter be an indispensable manual in teaching or studying church history with critical thoroughness. The interest is kept up by living, even lively, quotations and references to contemporary writers. The author shares Gibbon's estimate of the glory of the Antonine Age and regrets that Marcus Aurelius did not anticipate Constantine by accepting the inevitable and making Christianity the religion of the Empire. The great stoic philosopher and emperor made the suicidal mistake of trying to put down the new religion, and, as Harnack observes, his persecution of the Christians was "one of the most tragical facts of all history." The five large, clear,

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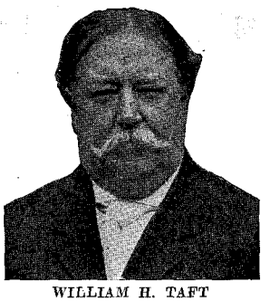

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and expository maps which form the appendix are most valuable.

Lincoln, Joseph C. Our Village. pp. 183. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

These sketches of Cape Cod have a salty and wholesome flavor. The sandy stretches where Mr. Lincoln spent his boyhood days form a pleasing setting for the many tender and whimsical memories of that early time which go to make up this little book. The headings of the chapters suggest the writer's lines of thought: Our House, A Cape Cod Clambake, The Old Maids, The School Picnic, Our Oldest Inhabitant, Teacher, and A Christmas Memory. Dreamy stories of foreign-bound

JOSEPH C. LINCOLN,
Author of "Our Village," reviewed elsewhere.

vessels that never returned, romances that were nipped in the bud, and oft-repeated yarns of ancient mariners are among the author's recollections. Those who can boast a more intimate acquaintance with Cape-Cod types than that obtained through the medium of Mr. Lincoln's book will bear witness that they have received conscientious treatment at his hand. A tasteful binding, several half-tone illustrations, and frequent pen-and-ink sketches complete the attractions of "Our Village."

Loane, M. An Englishman's Castle. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Long, Charles M. Virginia County Names—

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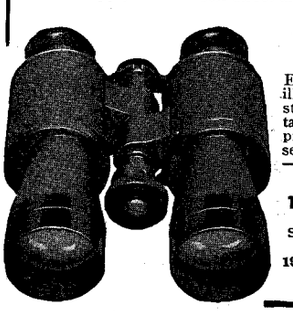

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Two Hundred and Seventy Years of Virginia History. 12mo, pp. 207. New York: Neale Publishing Co. $1.50.

Loomis, Charles Battell. Just Irish. 12mo, pp. 175. Boston: Richard G. Badger.

Raymond, Henry W. The Story of Saranac—A Chapter in Adirondack History. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 78. New York: Grafton Press. $1 net.

Reese, Lizette Woodworth. A Branch of May—Poems. 16mo, pp. 41. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher.

Remensnyder, Rev. Junius B. Mysticism: Psychology, History, and Relation to Scripture, Church, and Christian Life. Pamphlet, pp. 23. Burlington, Ia.: German Literary Board.

A treatment of this kind from an eminent Lutheran theologian comes as a kind of refreshing surprize. Dr. Remensnyder shows an intelligent sympathy with his subject and his conclusion is that mysticism is an element of real value in Christianity. His brief account of the principal representatives of mystical religion with their key utterances will illuminate the subject for every reader who is not well acquainted with the history. While the author points out the errors that have naturally tempted mystical minds he shows that its best representatives have not fallen extensively into these errors.

Rockefeller, John D. Random Reminiscences of Men and Events. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 188. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

Rowland, Helen. Reflections of a Bachelor Girl. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 120. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. 75 cents.

VIRGINIA TRACY,

Author of "Merely Players," reviewed elsewhere.

Tracy, Virginia. Merely Players. Pp. 336. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

In "Merely Players" we are given an introduction to the people who live their lives behind the footlights. The title of the book is somewhat of a misnomer, for, while it may be true that

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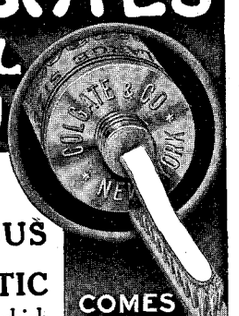

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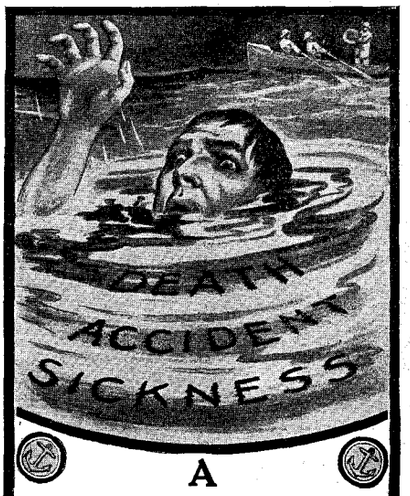

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Vedder, Henry C. The Period of the Reformation. 16mo, pp. 150. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press. 40 cents net.

Von Hutten, Bettina. Kingsmead—A Novel. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 329. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Wallas, Graham. Human Nature in Politics. 12mo, pp. 302. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Waller, Mary E. A Year Out of Life. 12mo, pp. 305. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Walsh, James J. Catholic Churchmen in Science. (Second Series.) Sketches of the lives of Catholic Ecclesiastics who were among the Great Founders in Science. 16mo, pp. 228. Philadelphia: American Ecclesiastical Review. $1 net.

Ward, A. W., and **Waller,** A. R. The Cambridge History of English Literature. Vol. III. Renascence and Reformation. 8vo, pp. 663. $2.50.

The classical Renascence, originating in Italy, gradually spread beyond the Alps into Germany, France, and England. The current and character of English literature was first changed by the Renascence in the last country through the influence of Erasmus. His work was carried on by the physician Linacre and the theologian Colet, and found one of its finest early embodiments in Sir Thomas More. The Reformation gave a strong impetus to the development of the English language as it grew under the genius of Thomas Cranmer, and appears in The Book of Common Prayer and the Bible of Miles Coverdale. It is not too much to say that the Reformation and its literature, the translations it inspired, the liberty of thought and expression which it inaugurated, left a mark upon the national literature, as well as upon the national life which became noticeable in every rank of society, and in conjunction with the classical learning which it so freely utilized produced such an effect that, altho Shakespeare was not far distant from Chaucer in point of time, we feel that in passing from one to the other we are leaving the dark ages far behind and entering an entirely new and different world.

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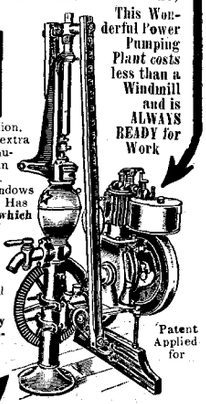

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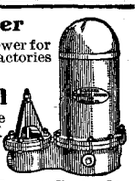

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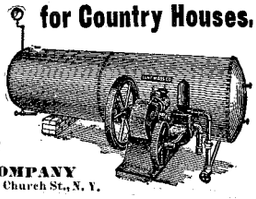

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a *vade-mecum* for poets, and the "Poetry of Spenser" is treated by W. J. Courthope, of New College, Oxford. A Canadian professor, Harold V. Routh, of Trinity College, Toronto, contributes a chapter on "The Progress of Social Literature in the Tudor Times," and the professor of English in the University of Wisconsin is the author of the essay on "The New English Poetry."

The two last chapters on "English Universities, Schools, and Scholarships in the Sixteenth Century" (W. H. Woodward, sometime Professor of Education in the University of Liverpool), and "The Language from Chaucer to Shakespeare" (I. W. H. Atkins), admirably round off this discussion of England's Renascence. Voluminous bibliographies, a table of principal dates, and an index complete the work.

Waters, Robert. Culture by Self-Help. Pp. 369. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20.

In line with the gospel of optimism that, happily, is becoming the accepted doctrine of to-day, is Mr. Waters' "Culture by Self-Help." No more valuable handbook could be put into the hand of the young man or woman who aims to achieve success in a literary, academic, or oratorical career. It embodies the experiences of one who has proved the truth of that which he writes. While addressing himself to the young, the author explains that his definition of that term is the "intellectually young," or those who are still striving for intellectual excellence. The advice and suggestions contained in the book are decidedly practical, being for the most part the aids that have been of advantage to Mr. Waters personally, and which he passes on to others in the hope that they may not have to serve so long a probationary period before attaining some measure of reward as he was obliged to do.

Genius, he asserts, is not the heaven-born, erratic quality we are so apt to picture as the possession of the few; rather, it is evident in the "successful application of mind to any problem." Thus it follows that no literary aspirant or seeker after success in other fields has cause for despair, no matter how cramped his opportunities or unproductive his first efforts. One has to pay a heavy price for any success worthy the name. It is the perseverance in *doing* again and again that counts. Again, this unceasing effort must be supplemented by a strong desire to learn, not so much the absorption of that which comes to us through books or people second-hand, as the ability to understand and grasp the meaning of things for ourselves. The passing events of every common day are full of significance.

In general, Mr. Waters has not advanced many new ideas, but has retold the old truths in an inspiring, interesting way. Every chapter is enlivened with chatty anecdotes illustrating the points taken.

Watt, Henry J. The Economy and Training of Memory. 16mo, pp. 128. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Weller, Charles Frederick. Neglected Neighbors—Stories of Life in the Alleys, Tenements, and Shanties of the National Capital. Illustrated. 8mo, pp. 342. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. $1.50 net.

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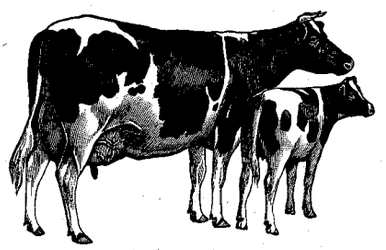

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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"F. A. D.," Chicago, Ill.—"(1) What is the meaning of 'Iliad,' 'Odyssey,' 'Æneid'? In what class do these poems belong? How is the 'Iliad' regarded today? (2) In Amiel's 'Journal Intime' what is the meaning of the word 'intime'?"

(1) The Greek poet Homer's two great works, the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," tho probably fictitious, are founded on the facts connected with the war between the Greeks and the Trojans. The "Iliad" is "the poem of Ilium," the "Odyssey," "the poem of Odysseus." The "Æneid," written by Vergil, the great Roman poet, tells the story of Æneas, the founder of the second Ilium. These three masterpieces are epic poems. The "Iliad" is regarded today as one of the greatest of primitive epics. (2) The meaning of the word "intime" is "intimate." A "Journal Intime" is a collection of the thoughts and meditations of the writer.

"W. A. P.," Lincoln, Va.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of 'débutante.'"

Pronounce it day"bu-tahnt' (the "n" in the last syllable being nasal).

"W. M. S.," Aspen, Colo.—When a verb has two or more nominatives connected by "and," it must agree with them jointly in the plural. Say "A horse and a cow *are* in the stable" rather than "There *are* a horse and a cow in the stable."

"S. S. H.," Seattle, Wash.—"Which is correct, 'I should like *to have met* him' or 'I should have liked *to meet him*'?"

"*Have* used in a past tense following another past tense is a use often indiscriminately condemned, tho sometimes proper and necessary. *Improper construction.* Where what was 'meant,' 'intended,' or the like was, at the time when intended, some act (as of going, writing, or speaking) *future* in its purpose and not *past*, and therefore not to be exprest by a *past tense;* as, 'He meant *to have gone*,' for 'He meant *to go*'; 'I meant *to have written* to you, but forgot it,' for 'I meant *to write*,' etc.; 'I had intended *to have spoken* to him about it,' for 'I had intended *to speak*,' etc.; 'I should like *to have gone*,' for 'I should have liked *to go*.' The infinitive with 'to' expresses the relation of an act as so conceived, so that both analogy and prevalent usage require 'meant to go' instead of 'meant to have gone.' Such construction, altho occasional instances of it still occur in works of authors of the highest literary reputation, and still often heard in conversation, is now generally regarded as ungrammatical."

"F. A. D.," St. Edward, Neb.—"(1) Which is correct: 'New Year's Eve Party' or 'New Year Eve Party'? (2) What is the correct pronunciation of 'garage'? (3) Is it correct to say, 'She is ill *of* a fever'?"

(1) "New-year's eve party." (2) Either gahr'-edge or gah"rahzh'. (3) "She is ill *of* a fever" is correct.

"F. L. B.," San Francisco, Cal.—Custom has established the form 12:30 P.M., not, as you suggest, :30 P.M.

"J. F. L.," Huntingdon, Tenn.—"Please give construction of 'He' in the sentence '*He* that is holy let him remain holy still.'"

"He" in this sentence is a personal pronoun. The relative pronoun "that" and "he" are in apposition, in the nominative case. The sentence would be improved by making it read, "Let him that is holy remain holy still."

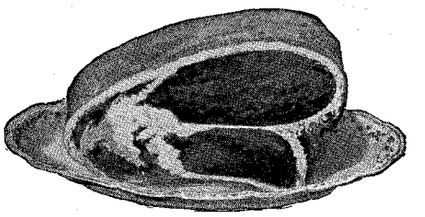
"V. L. W.," Polacca, Ariz.—In the commonly accepted meaning of the word a pulpit is an elevated stand or desk in a church, to hold the books and manuscript used by a preacher in discoursing; such a desk with the platform on which it rests, and stairs, seats, and other accessories.

"J. E. H.," Leadville, Colo.—"Is there any rule for the pronunciation of proper names?"

There is no rule of general application.

"J. J. P.," Mineral Wells, Tex.—"How do you use 'afternoon,' 'evening,' and 'night'?"

The afternoon is that part of the day between



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noon and sunset; figuratively, the closing part. The evening is the closing part of the day and beginning of the night; in a strict sense, from sunset till dark; in common speech, the latter part of the day and the earlier part of the night, until bedtime; locally, in the United States, afternoon until dark. The night is the period during which the sun is below the horizon and does not illumine the place of the observer; the period of darkness that alternates with daylight; also, the close of the day; evening; nightfall.

"J. R. McC.," Waynesville, N. C.—The regular termination for the feminine of masculine nouns is "ess," as, patron, patroness; prince, princess; author, authoress; host, hostess. In some instances the feminine is formed by changing the termination "or" in masculine nouns to "rix"; as, administrator, administratrix; executor, executrix. The feminine of the word "Jew" is formed in the regular way, by the addition of "ess" to the masculine.

"R. W. S.," Pine Bluff, Ark.—"(1) What does 'garage' mean and is it to be found in your dictionary? (2) What is the general rule for the pronunciation of diphthongs? (3) How should the proper name 'Seymour' be pronounced?"

(1) A "garage" is "a building, as a stable or shed, for the storage of automobiles and other horseless vehicles." The word is defined as above in the latest edition of THE STANDARD DICTIONARY, page 2132. (2) Consult any standard work on orthoepy. Lack of space prevents any detailed treatment of the subject here. (3) "Seymour" is pronounced as tho spelled see'more.

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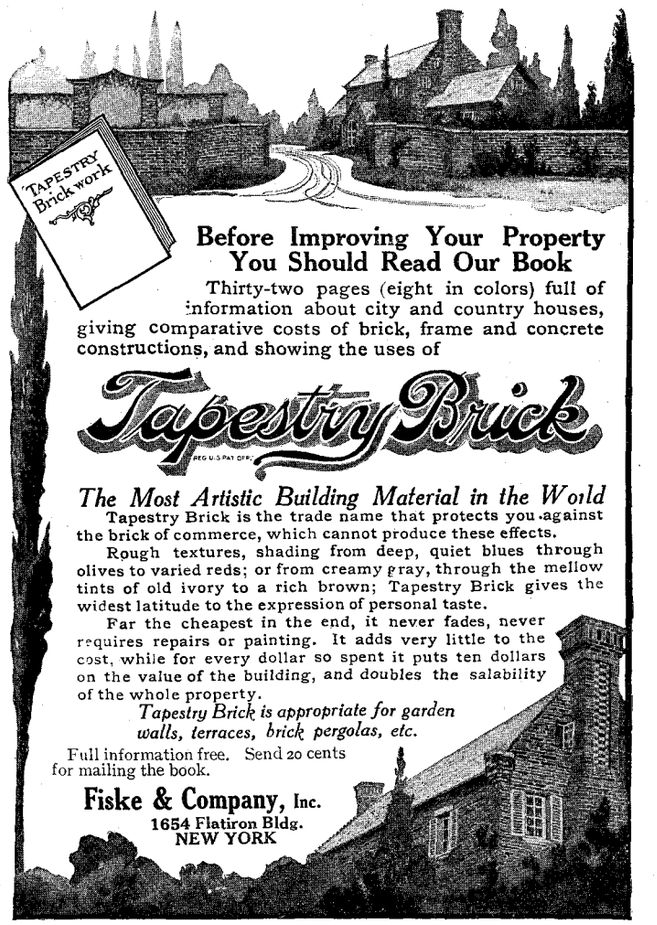

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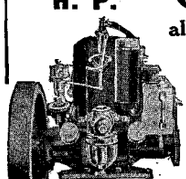

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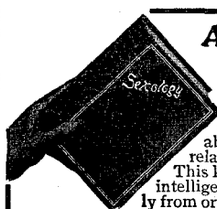

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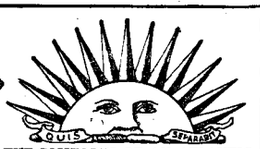

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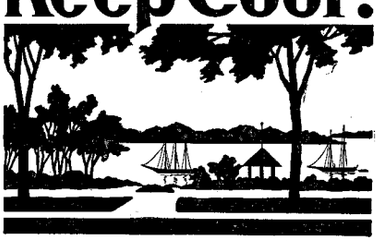

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WOULDN'T it add to the enjoyment of your trip to know that your trunks were insured from the minute they leave your house until they return? Our new policy, under its liberal conditions, insures your baggage against fire, theft, collision, while in the hands of any transportation company or in any hotel or in any private residence anywhere in the world. Considering the low cost, no careful traveller can afford to be without this policy.

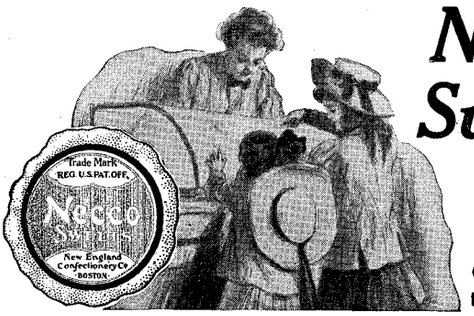
Automobile Insurance

IF you own a car, you know something of the dangers of fire, collision and theft. Have you insured against these things? If not, why not? Can you afford to have your money invested in property subject to so many and so great dangers without protection? Our policy insures on the road, in transportation or in any building in U. S. or Canada. Ask your agent to get you an Automobile or a Tourists' policy in

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Teach the Children to ask for

Necco Sweets



Wholesome Through and Through

Children instinctively love good confectionery. Encourage them to always buy the best. Tell them about the NECCO SEAL—the guarantee of goodness in confectionery. It is their protection against inferiority. Caution them to look for it and ask for it. Better be sure than sorry afterward.

Lenox Chocolates

and more than five hundred other varieties of Necco Sweets are yours and theirs to choose from. Simple five, ten and fifteen cent packages of clear fruit flavors, chocolate coated nuts, molasses chips, peppermints, creams, etc., for the little ones, or fancy, elaborate art boxes filled with toothsome dainties for grown-ups. Always fresh—always wholesome.

Every box, every package bears the Necco Seal. Look for it. It means *absolute reliability.*

Necco Sweets are sold everywhere by high-grade dealers.

NEW ENGLAND CONFECTIONERY COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISH

The New Perfection in Polish

An entirely new and original preparation

Easily and quickly applied—adds to the lasting quality of the leather.

At all Dealers

10c.

Apply as directed on the box

The F. F. DALLEY CO., Ltd.

BUFFALO, N. Y. and HAMILTON, Can.

LIGHT BOOZE

Do You Drink it?

A minister's wife had quite a tussle with coffee and her experience is interesting. She says:

"During the two years of my training as a nurse, while on night duty, I became addicted to coffee drinking. Between midnight and four in the morning, when the patients were asleep, there was little to do except make the rounds, and it was quite natural that I should want a good, hot cup of coffee about that time. It stimulated me and I could keep awake better.

"After three or four years of coffee drinking I became a nervous wreck and thought that I simply could not live without my coffee. All this time I was subject to frequent bilious attacks, sometimes so severe as to keep me in bed for several days.

"After being married, Husband begged me to leave off coffee for he feared that it had already hurt me almost beyond repair, so I resolved to make an effort to release myself from the hurtful habit.

"I began taking Postum and for a few days felt the languid, tired feeling from the lack of the stimulant, but I liked the taste of Postum, and that answered for the breakfast beverage all right.

"Finally I began to feel clearer headed and had steadier nerves. After a year's use of Postum I now feel like a new woman—have not had any bilious attacks since I left off coffee."

"There's a Reason." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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